

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

SENIOR SOUNDS WARNING TO NATION ON EXPENDITURES

Financial Condition of United States, Says Mr. McCumber, Calls for Stringent Economy in Making Appropriations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, the acting chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, undertook in a speech in the United States Senate, yesterday, to outline the financial condition of the nation. The North Dakota Senator made no effort to conceal the facts, and his exposition was by no means optimistic. He served warning on all classes and sections, irrespective of the character of their demands or their particular burdens and grievances, that stringent economy must be the watchword, that appropriations must be cut to the bone, if the financial stability of the country is to be maintained.

Mr. McCumber addressed himself to the farmers seeking emergency relief, to the soldiers seeking a cash bonus, to the corporations seeking postponement of the income tax due on December 15 and to the masses of the people interested in general questions of national finance and taxation. He submitted up-to-date figures to show that the immediate deficit facing the national treasury amounts to \$1,229,981,765; that the deficit on June 30, 1921, would be \$2,000,000,000, and that on June 30, 1922, the deficit would be \$1,500,000.

Keynote Administration Speech

With regard to the insistent demand that special legislation be enacted to ease the stringency of the credit system, Senator McCumber expressed the belief that more can be accomplished by placing an embargo on the importation of farm products into the United States than by providing facilities for financing exports to bankrupt countries of Europe."

The exposition of the North Dakota senator represented the conservative Republican viewpoint in banking, fiscal and tariff policies, which will be inaugurated with the coming of the new administration. It was thus a sort of keynote speech.

"There are two features of the general situation where the demand is for immediate relief," said Mr. McCumber. "First of these, and most important, is our agricultural collapse; the second and the heavy inventory losses due to rapidly-falling prices, for which relief is sought (a) by postponing the December 15 installment of the tax on 1919 profits and incomes, and (b) by allowing the inventory losses of 1920 to be offset against the profits of 1919, and to that extent reducing the amount of the 1920 installment."

"While no one can speak for the final action of the finance committee of the Senate or the House on these proposals, it is eminently proper, and, to my mind, most urgent that the taxpayers directly interested and the country at large be informed at the earliest possible moment of the present financial situation of the government, to the end that they may exercise their own judgment as to the probability or possibility of securing the relief demanded. This is especially true as to the demand for the postponement of the last installment of taxes falling due December 15."

Revenues and Expenditures

Senator McCumber analyzed current revenues and expenditures to show that there is an actual deficit of more than \$1,000,000,000. He then referred to the report of Secretary Houston, which estimates the deficit on June 30, 1921, at \$2,000,000,000 and on June 30, 1922, at \$1,500,000,000.

"With these great deficits, both near and far, staring us in the face, we are striving to find some way by which we can relieve the agricultural situation. We hope for some kind of relief through the revival of the activities of the War Finance Corporation. While wheat and wool are pouring into this country in unprecedented volume driving down the price of the American product to half the cost of production, we are about to ask this War Finance Corporation in some way to finance the bankrupt countries of Europe so we can export our wheat to them. If we were business men and would follow our business instinct, we would at least close the intake to our tank while we were struggling to empty the tank through the spigot."

Need of Retrenchment

"Where can we get this money? The testimony of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, taken before the Committee on Agriculture, is to the effect that the banks have extended their credits as far as they can safely do so; that, if they were to further extend those credits and present conditions should continue, it might endanger our whole banking system. Now if these banks cannot supply associate banks with money sufficient to tide over the agricultural depression, how can these same banks furnish the money to foreign people to buy these farm products? For, after all, what these farmers must have and what these country banks must have is money, and the credit that is not backed by cash somewhere in the background is not a very reliable credit."

"So, it would seem to me that so

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LEAGUE BESET BY SERIOUS OBSTACLES

Mr. Viviani's Protest Against Decisions on Armenia Made in London Shows Harmful Influence of the Great Powers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Geneva, Switzerland (Friday)—The decisions of the London conference are adding to the difficulties of the League Assembly. The truth about René Viviani's indignation and his threat to leave Geneva is that he has had to accomplish particularly hard volte face over Armenia. He left Paris some weeks ago with written instructions, which pointed out that Armenia figured among the countries which had signed the Turkish treaty and was, therefore, recognized de facto. Thus there could be no discussion concerning her admission to the League.

Mr. Viviani, who went, not with independent ideas, but in a sort of ambassadorial capacity, to the Assembly, expended his eloquence in the advocacy of Armenia's entrance. It was only by the newspapers that he discovered that, at London, the political chiefs of three great powers opposed that admission. Faithful to his rôle of diplomatist, rather than covenanter, he endeavoured to transform his advocacy into a plea for the admission of Armenia into the technical organizations, instead of the general body of the League.

Mr. Viviani's Protest

His dexterity was sorely tried and he wrote an energetic protest to Mr. Leygues, in which he declared that if the frontiers were not fixed when the London conference met, neither were they fixed when he received his instructions. He may decide to remain to the end, but he is certainly indignant at the treatment. Indeed, the vacillating policy respecting Armenia is not easy to understand. Reports that the old republic of Armenia has been bolshevized receive a certain amount of confirmation, but it was obvious that, if no aid were given, the Russians would assert their influence. As for the other parts of Armenia, they are overrun by Kemalists.

According to information available, an agreement was signed by the helpless people at Alexandropol on December 3, by which all arms are delivered to the Turks with the exception of 1500 rifles and a handful of cannon, while the territory is reduced to the region of Erivan and Lake Goktcha, excluding Kars and Alexandropol.

Covenanters' Reply

Real covenanters can only regret that, whatever may be the decisions or wishes of certain governments, the League, which stands for justice, did not base itself entirely on ideas of justice. As a matter of fact the governments are continually intervening, preventing the Assembly from being what it should be, an ideally detached body, forgetting individual, narrow, nationalistic views and particularist diplomacy. It is the big powers which almost alone stand in the way of the erection of a compulsory court of international justice, and they strove to prevent an open, unfettered vote in the full meeting.

The decision to confine obligatory appeals to the court to such subjects as are referred to in articles 336, 337, 376, and 386 of the Treaty singularly weakens the court. It is believed that the United States would not favor a really compulsory court, but this is a mere excuse. The American refusal to participate in the study of disarmament in a permanent commission is deeply regretted. While it is, on consideration, recognized that President Wilson, in present circumstances, could hardly do otherwise than refuse, yet the League had counted upon his assistance.

Mediation Discussed

President Wilson Said to Be Planning to Name Representative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson, it was said at the White House yesterday, is expected shortly to announce the appointment of a mediator between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists, but in view of information which has reached other agencies of the government, to the effect that Soviet rule probably now extends over Armenia, the White House view was questioned elsewhere.

The Acting Secretary of State, Norman H. Davis, announced yesterday that the following messages had been cabled to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League of Nations at Geneva:

"The President of the United States has requested me to acknowledge with thanks your message of December 1, and to express his appreciation of the assurances of moral support of all members of the League in the efforts to mediate between the Armenians and Kemalists."

It was learned yesterday that the President is awaiting a report from the League of Nations on the Armenian subject. It was thought possible that the Armenian question might settle itself, so there would be nothing to mediate. Such a settlement would be between the Armenian Soviet Republic and the Turkish Nationalists. Should

the League of Nations decide that no action is necessary, no appointee will be named. It is considered probable that the Moscow Government may have anticipated both President Wilson and the League.

MR. BAKER TELLS OF ARMY PLANS

Secretary of War of United States Tells Committee Program Being Followed Is That Fixed by Act of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of State, explained that the efforts to increase the size of the army were not due to his initiative, nor to that of the War Department, but that he was simply carrying out the "mandate of Congress," as he called it. At another time, he referred to "the injunction of Congress."

In answer to a question by a member of the committee, Mr. Baker said that there was no menace or danger at this time, so far as he knew, which required an increased military force of the United States. The building up of the army was solely in line with the legislation making it mandatory on him to carry out its terms. Recruiting is coming along in great shape, the 208,000 of a few weeks ago having been augmented to about 221,000 at present, and the interest is still continuing. The authorized strength toward which the department is tending is 288,000.

The Secretary of War explained that with the system that was developed by Congress, the provision for army, division and brigade units, and the organization of large corps areas, it would not be possible to have a much smaller army than that authorized. He is trying to carry out the intent and directions of the law in such a way that his successor will be able to keep the system in good working order, he said.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO PANAMA COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A telegraphic message will be sent over an all-land route from Washington to Panama for the first time tomorrow. The missing link in the telegraph lines between Washington and Panama has been a three-mile stretch between the towns of Ayutla and Marical, these towns being on opposite sides of the Suchiate River, which forms part of the boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala. This gap has just been closed by construction by the Unionist Government of Guatemala of three miles of telegraph line over the Suchiate River, linking the Panama Canal to the United States by telegraph wire over an all-land route.

A message, originating in the United States now may be sent by land telegraph to Mexico City and through Guatemala City to San Salvador, Managua and San José to Panama. Communication between Washington and Panama heretofore has been restricted to wireless and cable.

Completion of the work which supplies the missing telegraph link will be observed at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at ceremonies attended by representatives of 20 governments in the Pan-American Union Building in Washington.

THREATENED CRISIS IN GERMANY PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, Germany (Friday)—The crisis provoked by the claims of officials for increased bonuses, which even threatened the fall of the German Government, has been satisfactorily solved by a compromise reached in the Reichstag yesterday. The government is now free to deal with the urgent international problems, and, it is understood, will dispatch two notes today to the entente powers rejecting in the first proposal of using Cologne as a center for voting on the Upper Silesian plebiscite and contesting in the second the validity of the entente's protests against the recent Rhineland speeches of the German ministers.

The State Department is in correspondence with the British Gov-

SENATE CONSULTED ON CABLE DISPUTE

State Department Holds That United States Service in Pacific Demands Recognition of Identical Rights With Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The controversy over the disposal of the former German-owned cables and the future control of international communications by the powers has reached the stage where the State Department deemed it wise to take the United States Senate into its confidence in an effort to align that body with it in the pending fight to secure acceptance of the ideas advocated by the United States.

On two occasions since the convening of Congress, Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, visited the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate and discussed matters of importance with Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the committee. Mr. Davis appeared before a secret session of the committee on Thursday and put before it the position taken by the State Department in the sessions of the International Communications Conference here, to obtain recognition of the idea that one power did hold a mandate over Yap, the other powers should have an "open door" there always for cable operation.

This country would not object to the use of any of its own unfortified islands by any other nation for radio or cable purposes, and has sought, at the International Communications Conference here, to obtain recognition of the idea that one power did hold a mandate over Yap, the other powers should have an "open door" there always for cable operation.

Japan's position is understood to have been supported by one communication from the British Government, but the State Department has made further representations, indicating that this government will not yield its claims, which rest on the proceedings at the Peace Conference.

Senators were disinclined to discuss in detail the facts presented by the acting secretary, but Senator Lodge made it plain that the committee was in entire accord with the position taken by the department, so that the conference on Thursday resulted in the department's getting a guarantee of the support of the Senate in the negotiations. Mr. Davis put all the cards on the table. He gave the committee a complete summary of what has developed up to date and received the endorsement of that body for the United States' contention in the cable controversy.

Communications Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for 1919, and his message of acceptance, announced by the State Department yesterday, was expected to have been read in the Storthing at Christiania, Norway, on the same day. The message reads as follows:

"In accepting the honor of your award, I am moved not only by a profound gratitude for the recognition of my earnest efforts in the cause of peace, but also by a very poignant humility before the vastness of the work still called for by this cause.

"May I not take this occasion to express my respect for the far-sighted wisdom of the founder in arranging for a continuing system of awards? If there were but one such prize, or if this were to be the last, I could not, of course, accept it, for mankind has not yet been rid of the unspeakable horror of war. I am convinced that our generation has, despite its wounds, made notable progress. But it is the better part of wisdom to consider our work as begun. It will be a continuing labor. In the indefinite course of years before us there will be abundant opportunity for others to distinguish themselves in the crusade against hate and fear and war.

"There is indeed a peculiar feeling in the grouping of these Nobel awards. The cause of peace and the cause of truth are of one family. Even as those who love science and devote their lives to physics or chemistry, even as those who would create new and higher ideals for mankind in literature, even so with those who love peace, there is no limit set. Whatever has been accomplished in the past is petty compared to the glory and promise of the future."

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INDEX FOR DECEMBER 11, 1920

Business and Finance Page 9
Income Tax List in United States
Official Estimate of Canadian Crops
Railroad Men's Bank Progresses
Present Prices Raise Bond Yield
Keep Buying Says Lord Leverhulme
Financial Aid for the Foreign Trade

Editorials Page 14
The Evolution of the League

Friends of Art

The Italian Labor Outlook

An Old Newspaper

Editorial Notes

General News

Senate Sounds Warning to Nation on Pan-Americanism

Greek Nation Will Hold On to What It Has Already Won

Mr. Baker Tells of Army Plans

League Beset by Serious Obstacles

Hopeful Condition of British Finance

President Sets Progress of Peace

Consideration of De Valera Case

French Finance Delegates Named

Harvester Case Reopened Urged

Poland Urged to Use Moderate Tax

Time Reduced in Immigration Bill

Triangular Tie for the Title

Opportunities for Trade in Far East

Coordination of Social Agencies

Portugal Finds Itself in Morass

Samuel Johnson a Possible Mason

Show of the Lord Mayor Was Simple

Swiss Adopting Social Reforms

Egyptian Policies in Public Matters

Canadians Demand Rights as Citizens

Urgent Plea Made for Aid to Farmers

Illustrations

Massachusetts Hall, Harvard University

Winter, New Hampshire

Labor

Marian Doctrine Appeals to Miners

Transport Men as the Weakest Link

Music

"The Magic Flute" in New York

merely partisan epithets with which the Greeks bombarded one another, at other more normal times, might have passed altogether unnoticed by the world outside of Greece, or, at most, elicit a smile or fleeting scorn. But at a time when cold-blooded Britons and Americans were sleuthing about for German agents, bridge blowers, and submarines, the Greek partisan pyrotechnics were taken too seriously.

Mr. Venizelos drove Constantine out of Greece. Those same Greeks who had been denounced from Salonika, as having had their souls mortgaged to the Hohenzollerns, formed the iron regiments of Mr. Venizelos that broke through the steel lines of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, and later swept the Turks before them in Asia Minor and in Thrace. Not one of those Greeks who had been denounced as pro-Germans deserted the ranks of the Greek forces, but stood under arms more than two years after thousands of the heroes of the Marne and Verdun and the defenders of the Caporetto mustinied in the Crimea and at Trieste.

Declaration after declaration has been issued by the anti-Venizelist Party that the foreign policy of Greece should not be judged by the circumstances of the difference of opinion between them and Mr. Venizelos. The opposition to Mr. Venizelos has repeatedly declared that the difference between Mr. Venizelos and themselves was not question of differing sympathies nor of permanent neutrality, but of neutrality until the right time should come for Greece to enter on the side of the Allies. Mr. Venizelos was for taking a great chance for a great stake. The opposition was for getting in when things appeared to be unmistakably favorable to the Allies. The opposition was not willing to take the great chance for a great stake. They would rather gain little and play safely, but play always on the side of the Allies.

"Premier for Life"

After all the abuse had ceased on both sides, and Mr. Venizelos had proved that he had been right in that he had won for his country the great stake for which he had played so courageously, dispassionate onlookers outside of Greece would expect that the Greeks would come out like good sportsmen, shake the hand of their great champion, humbly admit their mistake, lift him upon their shoulders, and proclaim him the Premier of Greater Hellas for life. Such a manifestation of gameness may be looked for among college football players. But people, especially in the twentieth century, act on other less chivalrous motives. Mr. Wilson raised America to pinnacles of international glory. But the people of America refused to keep their eyes fixed upon that moral splendor attained by him. They were too busied by the war suffering affecting them daily, and in their pain they prayed for a new administration in hope which would always engender in the soul of tired humanity.

The Greek people worked with Mr. Venizelos since 1910. In wonderment, often doubtful of the results, they followed the arduous paths of his intricate political genius. They permitted themselves to be driven over steep mountains of attainment until the great goal of Greater Hellas was realized. And looking down the dangerous declivities, in the hour of their supreme triumph, they felt weary. The desire for rest crept upon them. If they continued to have Mr. Venizelos as their leader, they would have to go on to greater achievements through greater exertions. For Mr. Venizelos is an ambitious and a tireless empire builder, and his people have been fighting hard and continuously since 1912. They needed rest.

A Nation Tired

Mr. Venizelos, in one of his recent interviews to the press at Nice, diagnosed the condition of his people. "They are tired," he said. That is all the secret of the unexpected results of the recent elections in Greece.

Only French and Italian diplomats, envious of the position of greatness attained by the Greek people, will try to misinterpret the natural weariness of the Greeks in order to secure the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres in favor of the bandit Turk, Kemal Pasha, and his soviet colleagues Enver and Talaat.

No greater injustice could be done to a people that fought on the side of the Allies for nearly three years than to denounce them as traitors to the cause of the Allies now, when Germany is crushed. The Greek people are, both by temperament and education, as well as by obvious national interests, bound by strong bonds of attachment to the Allies and America. Greek policy since 1830, in spite of numerous, cruel disappointments on the part of the selfish policies of occasional allied governments, has inalienably bound its fate and its future to those of the allied democracies of western Europe. The foreign policy of Greece pursued by Mr. Venizelos is not a policy introduced by him; it has been a national policy pursued by all Greek governments since 1830. It has not changed. It will not change. It cannot be altered. It is dictated by the temperament and the most vital interests of the Greek nation.

No Enemy to Allies

The accusation, therefore, that the present Greek Government, or that any part of the Greek people has ever been, or is, or will be friendly to the enemies of the Allies is utterly unfounded and made and propagated by the enemies of Greece with a view to rob it of the rich fruits so justly gathered through struggles one century long.

France and Italy will attempt to play upon the moribund Germanophile sensibilities of the allied world in order to despoli Greece of Smyrna and Northern Eniros, and reinstate the Turkish monster-rule over millions of Christians that have found liberty and safety of life under the folds of the Christian flag. It is to be hoped that the enlightened opinion of the world

will never tolerate such an injustice.

France and Italy may imagine that the Greeks are worn out by their recent attainments, and may easily submit to rough treatment. Truly, the Greeks as they look down upon the difficult road over which they have climbed to achievements, may long for a rest for the time being. But no nation that has reached the tops of national attainment can be easily induced or forced to climb down from the summits and yield them to the enemy who was routed but yesterday.

The Greeks have dropped Mr. Venizelos because they needed rest. But they will not drop what they have won as readily. They will fight to keep what they hold and if the present government cannot lead them successfully, they will recall Mr. Venizelos to do the job.

The Allied Council at London, acting under the moderating influence of Great Britain, has sent a note to the Greek people, advising the Greeks of the feeling of the Allies on the return of Constantine. Fortunately, the note was not an ultimatum. It did not commit the Allies to a policy of unfriendliness if the majority of the Greek people should recall Constantine.

It is very unfortunate for Greece that her people have made such a poor choice when they were called upon to choose between Mr. Venizelos and Constantine. The losers from the choice, however, are the Greeks themselves, not the Allies. For, so far as the Allies are concerned, even Constantine will deem it indispensable to vie with Mr. Venizelos in the effort of convincing them that he is really with them. The Greeks are the heavy losers. They cannot substitute, in the person of Constantine, that unsurpassed administrator who has raised Greece to a great Mediterranean power. The only loss to the Allies from the change of Greek administration will result from the internal and external weakening of Greece. The Allies, except Italy, need a strong Greece to take the place of Turkey in the Near East. No other small power can so well serve the interests of England and France in the Near East. Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Rumania are inland countries, inaccessible to the fleets of Great Britain and France. A greater Greece will always be at the mercy of those fleets.

The Greek people are under an illusion. They believe that Constantine can do for them as much as Mr. Venizelos. It will not be long before they discover their mistake and bring their great leader back. The Allies, therefore, should be patient. They should not dictate terms to the Greeks and thus exasperate them. Nothing should induce Great Britain and France to demand the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres at the expense of Greece. To yield to the "bandit" Kemal, will mean to encourage the Arabians in Syria and in Mesopotamia to resort to the tactics of Kemal in the hope of driving away the French and the British. Even Kemal himself will be emboldened to venture upon the Pan-Turkian and the Pan-Mussulman schemes.

The Greeks should have asked Constantine to abdicate. They were not thoughtful enough to do it. Constantine should offer to renounce his rights to the Greek throne, in order to save his country from embarrassment and to relieve the Allies from considerable anxiety. Constantine may not prove such a good patriot. But if both the Greek people and Constantine act unwisely in refusing to part with each other, Great Britain and France should not jump at unreasonable conclusions. They should let events shape themselves in Greece, confident that the Greek people is always with them. Greece will soon recover from her aberration, and will be a most valuable asset to the great democracies of western Europe.

Monarch's Plans

King Constantine Hopes to Take Command of Army at Smyrna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—During an interview with King Constantine by a special correspondent of the "Politiken" at Lucerne, the former said that the telegram he had received from Athens did not contain a direct call, but left it to him to decide the right moment for his departure. He declared that he hoped to proceed immediately from Athens to Smyrna to take command of the army. He was a soldier, not a diplomatist, he declared, and his place was at the head of his faithful troops.

Questioned on what he would do, should the Allies maintain their hostile attitude, Constantine said he did not believe that this attitude would be maintained, and showed the correspondent a telegram which he had just received from a prominent person in London, which read: "Do not give up hope. When you get to Athens and the whole world sees your loyalty, then the opposition will yield."

The telegram further indicated that there was strife going on in the international financial world of London, but for reasons of discretion, Constantine said he could not state all the contents, nor could he give the name of the sender, which would cause a sensation if known. It was quite absurd, added the former King, to suppose that he would follow any other policy than that of the Entente, and he trusted the statesmen of the Entente would quickly recognize his sincerity.

Only Greek troops could solve the Near Eastern question. In conclusion, Constantine said, "many people believe that I am returning because my son has gone, but, even if he had remained, the result of the election would have been the same. He would have abdicated in my favor, or I would have made him abdicate. Charles Jonnart expressly declared to Mr. Zaimis in 1917, that the powers would not object to my return after the war."

CONSIDERATION OF DE VALERA CASE

American Officials Think United States Is Free From Blame, in International Sense, in Pursuing Non-Interference Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—It is seriously doubted in informed quarters here if it would serve the British Government any useful purpose to make representations to the State Department concerning the activities in the United States of Eamonn de Valera, the self-styled "President of the Irish Republic," who has been conducting a campaign on behalf of Sinn Feiners and against the British Government in Ireland.

While grave doubt exists as to the advisability of making an incident out of the actions of de Valera and other Sinn Fein leaders in this country, it was apparent yesterday that the declaration made on the floor of the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law, to the effect that the British Government was considering the question of representations, was regarded as an important development, and as indicating the belief of the government that agitators in the United States had contributed in no small measure to the difficulties of the Irish question.

This declaration by Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a query from Horatio Bottomley, was the first open intimation that the British Government was concerning itself with the Sinn Fein agitation in the United States. On the other hand, British officials here have never concealed their belief that the freedom exercised under the law by the professional Irish agitators and the Sinn Fein leaders has not contributed to the friendly relations of the two countries or smoothed the tremendous task facing the British Government in handling the Irish problem.

Position of State Department

On this there is general agreement, but it is quite a different thing when it comes down to weighing the responsibilities of the State Department in the matter. Officials in charge of the foreign relations of the United States have never countenanced or encouraged the Irish agitation. It is difficult to establish the precise grounds on which the State Department could interfere with Mr. de Valera. So far as the department is concerned, there is no "President of Ireland." Mr. de Valera is a mere individual, having the status of an individual and no more. Authorities here do not feel that the United States has transcended its rights or its duties in an international sense, in its policy of non-interference with him.

It is assumed that the Department of Justice has seen to it that the laws of the United States have not been violated by Mr. de Valera and his adherents, and it is intimated that it is difficult to formulate grounds, except as an act of comity, on which to interfere with his liberty. The fact that states and municipalities have conferred honors on him are matters of which the State Department took no cognizance and which constitute no "act" by this government.

Strong Case Might Be Presented

At the same time it is admitted on all sides that the British Government would have no difficulty in presenting a strong case, that would perhaps be based not so much on the legal technicalities of the case or the status of the Sinn Fein agitators as on the principles of comity and friendship.

From the international standpoint the floating in the United States of a loan in the name of the Irish republic and secured by the non-existent credit of a non-existent government is perhaps the most serious act committed here by the Irish societies and the de Valera group. Should the British Government, after mature deliberation, decide to make representations to the State Department, it is taken for granted that this will be one of the counts specified as militating against the friendly relations of the two countries.

Purpose of Loan

There are several aspects of the floating of this loan which at the time did not attract the merited attention. In the first place the loan, as every one knew, was intended specifically to overthrow the British Government in Ireland. It was not intended merely to influence public sentiment in the United States, and there is no conclusive evidence that it was all spent for purposes of propaganda here. Of course, it is recognized that most of the loan was secured by appeals to the patriotism of all classes of Irish men and women, including the railroad laborers. It is entirely probable that the British Government has taken steps to ascertain whether or not the funds raised, without this government raising a hand to protest, were applied to securing military equipment for and to maintaining the Irish republican army which arrayed itself against the British Crown in Ireland.

If the proceeds of the loan were applied to this purpose, it might be rather difficult to differentiate between the floating of it and the using of the United States as a base for military operations against the British Government, a procedure contrary to

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international law and practice and the comity of nations. It is of course up to the British Government to prove that the proceeds were applied to military purposes in Ireland. All that is known here is that men like Mr. de Valera, who attempted to justify a campaign of assassination in Ireland, would not hesitate to contribute to that campaign.

There is another point of some consequence! The circumstances under which the loan was floated may well raise the question as to whether or not it involved false pretenses. It is apparent that the loan was not altogether a charity enterprise. Bonds secured by a prospectus of the Irish republic were issued and though many of the contributors would be subscribed without any promise of being remunerated, it is a well known fact that many who bought the bonds did so in the expectation that they would be paid. Much of the money has been spent, and those who bought bonds would have difficulty in getting the money refunded if they claimed for it.

Officials of both governments recognize the difficulties of the situation. It was a difficult problem for the State Department, and incidents of the Irish propaganda campaign were probably as much regretted here as they were on the other side of the water. It is felt now that it would not help matters to raise a diplomatic issue with the United States over the activities of a group of agitators; that the raising of such an issue might hurt, rather than help friendly relations, which, it is asserted, have not been basically affected by the Irish campaign.

Not "Expedient" to Raise Issue

It is thought probable here that, on further reflection, the British Government will decide that it is not "expedient" to raise an issue or to make a protest. The view is taken that the raising of a diplomatic incident in which the two governments might not see the issue alike would in all probability encourage Sinn Fein in Ireland and the professional agitators here.

As a matter of fact, it is coming to be generally recognized that these agitators have overshot their bolt. They are said to be losing the support of many prominent men who are sympathetic toward Irish legitimate aspirations, but who cannot see the successful issue to the tactics of the present campaign of assassination in Ireland and the violence displayed here in such incidents as the attack on the British flag at the Union Club in New York.

The Villard Commission

The Villard commission on Ireland that is now holding hearings here has tried every means of mobilizing public sentiment, but the public and the press remain largely indifferent, due to the general realization that no American commission can secure in Washington the truth of the tangled skein of the Irish situation, and also to the fact that the personnel of the commission is not such as to convince the fair-minded of its impartiality.

It is now decided that the British Government will not facilitate the coming to Ireland of the subcommittee appointed by the Villard commission to investigate affairs in Ireland. They will secure passports from the department, but the British authorities will refuse to vise them. The decision is generally regarded as wholly sound, in view of the situation in Ireland, and also in view of the character of the report made by another American commission on Ireland not so long ago.

HARVESTER CASE REOPENING URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Reopening of the government's anti-trust suit against the International Harvester Company and judicial proceedings against a number of associations having to do with farm implements are recommended by the Federal Trade Commission in a special report presented yesterday in the Senate.

The commission says the increase of 73 per cent in farm implements from 1914 to 1918 is part due to price understandings or agreements between manufacturers and that to a more limited extent, the same is true of dealers.

Princess Pat

The "friendly clo-



The "friendly clo-

BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR IRISH PEACE

Premier Announces Plan for Irish Members of Parliament at Westminster to Discuss Situation — Suppressing Disorders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

—An earnest of the government's desire for peace with Ireland was given by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons this afternoon, when he announced that the government proposed that the constitutionally elected representatives of the Irish people should be allowed to meet to discuss the new situation. Dail Eireann cannot be recognized as a body, said the Premier, but only as individuals. Those members guilty of crimes for which they can be prosecuted will not be allowed to attend.

The government, however, is not to abate its intensive campaign against disorder, and the Premier stated that it had been decided to proclaim martial law in a certain area of southern Ireland, the locality of which he would prefer not to disclose.

Previous to this announcement Mr. Lloyd George stated that, for the last few weeks, the government had been in touch with certain people with regard to the situation in Ireland, and, as a result of this, the government had decided upon the above course.

He was convinced that the majority of the Irish people were anxious for peace and a permanent settlement. On the other hand, the government was reluctantly convinced that the party which controlled the organization of murder and outrage was not yet ready for peace on the basis of the unbroken unity of the United Kingdom.

An Appeal From Galway

Mr. Lloyd George mentioned the receipt of an important communication from the Galway County Council, which was entirely Sinn Fein, and had proclaimed its adherence to the Republican Party and to the Dail Eireann, urging a discussion of the situation. This resolution, he said, was the first area of dry land which had shown itself in the deluge of unconstitutionalism in that part of the country. It was a very welcome sign of the new spirit.

As a matter of fact, it is coming to be generally recognized that these agitators have overshot their bolt. They are said to be losing the support of many prominent men who are sympathetic toward Irish legitimate aspirations, but who cannot see the successful issue to the tactics of the present campaign of assassination in Ireland and the violence displayed here in such incidents as the attack on the British flag at the Union Club in New York.

Premier's Message to Gaiway

The Premier has sent a similar message to the Galway County Council, to which was added that the government had learnt with satisfaction that the council had submitted its accounts to audit by the Local Government Board, and that the fullest support could be assured to every local authority which lawfully carries out its obligations under the law.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured in authoritative quarters that the communications received by the Premier from Galway Council and Father O'Flanagan, while welcome, were not considered as more than symptomatic of a change for the better in Ireland.

Those in a position to judge the situation in Ireland are of the opinion that the elected representatives may not meet for some time, as they will probably claim that, until the debarred members can join them in conference, no meeting will take place.

If a meeting is held and the proposal is submitted to the Irish Government, the first condition must be that those speaking for Ireland can undertake to suppress outrages. This ability of the representatives may feel, would implicate them in the crimes of their more extreme members, so that the situation, the informant declared, is not without grave difficulties, but at least the government has taken a step more than half way toward meeting Sinn Fein.

Men whom the government knew were directing the murders had not given any indication that they were prepared to surrender on the only terms the country could possibly accept, so, that, side by side with the encouragement the government was giving to those anxious for peace, to insure that this intimidation should be broken down, it was determined to do all in its power to break up these terrorists, who were more or less organized.

The insurgent forces in the south of Ireland had now taken to the hills, from whence they attacked and ambushed the police and intimidated men of their own race,



Mr. Hunpercent

I am sometimes a little uneasy about the future of democracy when I contemplate my friend, Mr. Hunpercent. He is an extremely worthy person, attentive to his duties, generous with his money, fond of his family, and sits on the platform at all meetings called by the Chamber of Commerce. He has nothing serious with which to reproach himself, as far as the details of everyday life are concerned. His business is so successful that even that hardly ever presents him with any difficult problems. Not that his income is a large one, but it is steady and ample for his rather simple tastes. He keeps a small car in which you may see him on fine afternoons taking out his family for a ride. He has a pleasant little house in the residence section of the city, with a bit of lawn in front and a few flowers and vegetables behind. He is preparing to send his only son to the same university which he himself attended. His daughter is in a finishing school up the Hudson. In short, Mr. Hunpercent is a prosperous, though not wealthy, and a quiet gentleman. There is nothing unusual about him.

Why, then, should the contemplation of Mr. Hunpercent make me uneasy about the future of democracy? There are several reasons which are, after all, more in the nature of queries than of demonstrated facts. It will not, however, be necessary to mention them all. To begin with, Mr. Hunpercent regards the present state of affairs as the closest approximation to perfection for which it is possible or desirable to strive. Once upon a time, he holds, although I doubt if he has ever formulated his beliefs in words, a group of men possessing transcendent wisdom ordained a constitution. This document was the sum and substance of democracy. It has been a good many years since Mr. Hunpercent read through this charter of liberty, and he does not remember it very well, but he is, nevertheless, certain that little more can be added. He would regard any question concerning tampering with it or amending it as a "dangerously radical idea." Mr. Hunpercent's ideas of a radical idea is that it is something from Russia with a bomb in it. As he is a good American, he will have nothing to do with any idea to which the adjective "radical" might be applied. Now this is not a plea for Mr. Hunpercent to alter his ways and study Bolshevism. Quite the reverse. Mr. Hunpercent's general rule is right. Conservatism is a valuable force for restraining the vagaries of ill-educated fanatics. Conservatism must be the corner stone of all stable governments. But Mr. Hunpercent's conservatism excludes curiosity. There is its chief fault—that and its self-conceit.

The trouble is not that Mr. Hunpercent is conservative, but that he accepts all existing matters provided only that they exist in America, without thought or question. In his own opinion he is extremely progressive and up to date. Offer him a new machine for increasing the efficiency of his factory, and he will accept it at once, scrapping without regret his existing equipment. But offer him a new idea, outside of his business concerns, and he grows suspicious and hostile at once. It makes little difference whether the idea has to do with government, art, or literature—he will have none of it, unless it conforms to his previous experience. He lacks the curiosity to entertain a new idea even as an academic question. If it is strange, it is too absurd for discussion. As a practical man he sticks to facts. Force him into an argument, and he will tell you he has no use for "theories," a term which he holds in almost as great contempt as the adjective "radical."

Now, this conservatism of Mr. Hunpercent is not a sound conservatism. True conservatism does not preclude inquiry, and while genuine caution may move slowly to accept the new, it does so because it pauses for thorough investigation and consideration. It is constructive, building carefully into the fabric of the old the new parts that can't be made to fit. It does not recklessly scrap the old for the new, without knowledge of whether the new will work as well as the old, neither does it assume that progress is impossible. Mr. Hunpercent's conservatism, on the other hand, is too purely negative to be progressive or even efficient. If opportunity be not clothed in most commonplace attire, it will knock in vain at his door.

Perhaps, however, it will be thought that there is nothing to be said in praise of Mr. Hunpercent. This would not be just to him. He is, it is true, slow and difficult to arouse, because things as they are treat him very well, but, once he is convinced, he will tackle a new problem with the most undaunted optimism. His greatest virtue is here, that he knows not pessimism. His optimism, in fact, surrounds him with an armor of triple brass, and it is through this that you must first break if he is to be moved to action. But once moved, he is a whirlwind of efficiency—with possibly

some of the carelessness of consequences possessed by this atmospheric disturbance. And this throws me back to my first criticism: he will act, but he is reluctant to think.

To give him further credit, however, he is at present laboring to overcome this fault. Upon his study table you will find a surprising array of periodical magazines of various shades of opinion. He is shy of talking about his thinking, and before strangers will give vent only to safe and accepted doctrines, but the leaven is working, as we all know. He still insists that ideas must be "practical," i.e. that they be capable of being put immediately into effect with successful and non-disturbing results, or he will have none of them. This is, however, a passing phase. A little more reflection will soon show him that many ideas are valuable, even if they may not be incorporated into a code or applied as a system. In short, Mr. Hunpercent is growing curious, and that will, in time, revolutionize his thoughts.

We must not despair of Mr. Hunpercent because Mr. Hunpercent is the modern American Everyman. He needs not that we complain of him, but that we all take counsel among ourselves how best to reason with him. Point out to him the virtues of his conservatism and of his optimism, at the same time that we show him the defects of these qualities if held too literally. Of late he has come in for some abuse that has naturally made him impatient. If we want him to be what he is capable of being, we must not repeat the error of abusing him. For down underneath Mr. Hunpercent is sound.

WESTERN FILMS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To the initiate, who are many in number, any motion picture play, the scene of which is laid west of Chicago, Memphis and New Orleans, and east of California is a "Western." Even as in the book trade, the novels of Zane Grey, of Eugene Manlove Rhodes, of Herbert Henry Knibbs and James Oliver Curwood are "Westerns." The "Western" of the films is an institution. From it New Yorkers learn how to run cattle ranches and the youth of Britain gain an exceptionally clear and lucid idea of life as it is lived in America.

Ever since the movies began to move, the Western has been prevalent, but while the remainder of the films have progressed in some wise, Mr. Eugene Manlove Rhodes, speaking as an oracle from New Mexico, gives the view of the cattlemen themselves thus:

"Frontiersmen on frontiers never do anything at all resembling as to motive, method or result, those things which frontiersmen do in films. And that is the truth."

In corroboration of this utterance is the fact that in films of the west there are never, by any chance, any cattle visible. The gentlemanly cow-punchers seemingly earn their living wisely and well by tenanted the "village store" or the "deepo." West of Oklahoma, cow-punching is not considered such a restful occupation. Again, a cowboy is a cowboy on the screen. In real life, he would be a day-horse wrangler, a night-horse wrangler, driver of the chuck wagon, possibly cook, or at any rate have some specially fixed orbit of action.

There is to an ordinary round-up ranch, one foreman, one straw boss, three top hands, and the captain of the day herd, besides the aforementioned wranglers, cooks, and so on. But in the movies, a cowboy is a cowboy and nothing else. Never does he fall so low as to tend day or night herd, to repair wire would be sacrifice, but occasionally he descends to the labor of riding a horse at a gallop. At which the indignant cow-puncher jams on his Stetson, and stalks out of the theater.

In cattle land, one rides slowly and sedately save in times of stress. Walk and running walk, pace, and jog trot are the gaits of the range, and rack and single foot are little tolerated. Moreover, cow-punching gentlemen of the southwest country come careering into town (in the pictures) grimy from head to foot, with battered hats and even more battered clothing. In reality, your cow-puncher dresses for advent into Magdalena, Socorro or El Paso as your New Yorker does for the theater. However, both method and result are different. The cow-waddy does his best, a new Stetson, and stakes out of the theater.

Higher up the river, the Dala, Sweden's longest and most sunny river, Zorn had a picturesque hut, where he did some painting, and as those familiar with Zorn's art will know, he was wont to depict, both with his brush and his needle, motifs from his beloved Dalecarlia. He endowed Mora in many ways and most lavishly, and his beautiful statue of Gustavus Vasa ornaments an open place in the village, the unveiling of which the King of Sweden attended, gathered thousands of Dalecarlian men and women from far and near, all in their beautiful national dresses.

Zorn was a great friend of King Oscar and used to cruise with the King on board his yacht, the Drott; he has also painted as well as etched portraits of the King. The King one day, whilst sitting to Zorn, asked him whether it would disturb him if he read aloud some poetry.

"Not at all," said Zorn, and the King proceeded to read some verses, asking Zorn what he thought of them.

"I think they are rot," Zorn is understood to have answered (he was very outspoken), and when the King a little ruefully exclaimed, "But they are my own, Zorn," the artist, nothing daunted, said, "How could I know that?"

Zorn traveled much and paid a number of visits to the United States in order to execute highly flattering commissions. Sargent is probably the only painter of the present who can vie with Zorn in what may be called international portraying. Zorn knew his own worth and easily obtained very high prices for his work, but he was, on the other hand, most generous and helpful and a good comrade.

ANDERS ZORN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If ever an artist could truthfully second Hans Christian Andersen's words, written under one of his portraits, "Life itself is the most wonderful fairy tale," Anders Zorn was that man.

No one could very well have sprung from a humbler home than this world-famed Swede; he first saw the light in a cowshed in an out-of-the-way Dalecarlian village and his mother was a peasant girl, a real Dalcula, who, for the time being, had been relegated to the cowshed owing to a visit from a perambulating tailor. Anders spent his early years tending the sheep and cattle on the hillside and in the forest glens of his picture-savvy native province, so rich in historic memories, dreaming vague, ambitious dreams of that great wonderful world he by and by was destined to know so well. He began early to show a strange love for drawing, and it is amusing to compare his boyish attempts, many of which are still preserved, with the work of that consummate virtuoso he became.

He received some little help and encouragement and one fine day he boldly knocked at the door of the Royal Academy of Arts in Stockholm, telling the professor he managed to see that he wanted to become a painter. The professor laughed and advised him to go back to his village and learn to be a cobbler, for he would never become a painter.

"Oh yes, I shall," said Zorn.

He was not only a genius, but he was, happily, endowed with an energy and a confidence in himself and his powers, which inspired and enabled him to undertake tasks which to most would have appeared utterly impossible.

After a few years of study in the Swedish capital, he set out to conquer the world, and he did conquer it, almost at the first attack. He took a large studio in London, where he first learned etching, having for his teacher a talented countryman of his; he paid a visit to Paris, where some of his work at once attracted much and flattering attention; he went to Spain, where he was commissioned to portray some highborn grandezas—not a bad start for one who only a few years previously had been a raw peasant lad, following the tinkle of cowbells on mountain side and through shady groves.

Wherever Zorn went he was always happy to return to his native village of Mora, where the poor peasant girl's son now lived like a king, himself the friend of kings and frequently entertaining nobility. He had built himself a magnificent timbered house, "with timber from my own forest," as he would say with pardonable pride, and to this home famous people from all the corners of the earth made many a pilgrimage. Zorn possessed his full measure of the far-famed Swedish hospitality, and he would urge his guests to stay on, giving them the choice of room: "This is the Crown Prince's, that Prince Eugen's, choose for yourself." His home at Mora was filled with art treasures and beautiful antique furniture and plate, but what he showed with special pride were some modest silver cups he had won with his yacht.

Although Zorn also had a charming flat in Stockholm, he was probably never happier than when he, in his old village, could don the national peasant's dress and gather round him at Yuletide a score or more of his peasant relations. He was an affectionate son and was always proud to take his mother about in her peasant dress, both in Mora and in Stockholm. He dearly loved old Dalecarlian customs, their dances and old-time music, played on old-time instruments, and once every summer he summoned the peasant musicians to a kind of musical tournament, when he himself distributed the prizes.

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Bayournoir

The drowsy air of the summer day had filled me with ennui and I let my canoe drift with the current, using the paddle only now and then to keep her nose pointed down stream or to avoid some stump or windfall. Giant tulip and cypress, huge blackgum and water-oaks rose on either bank and overhanging the bayou, their tops intertwined at times, shutting out the sunshine. Now and then a magnolia tree hung low over the water. Balls of molten flame and flashes of

living light seemed to gleam among the branches as many brilliantly colored birds darted about or paused for a moment and poured forth their happiness in a burst of exquisite melody. Gaudy butterflies flitted about among the flowers and sailed through the sunlit air, swarms of dragon flies hung vibrant above the stream on wings outstretched.

Squirrels played in the bushes along the water's edge, now and then scrambling up a tree to scold in indignation as a startled deer crashed through the underbrush. Turtles splashed into the water at my approach and a monster alligator that had been basking in the sunshine disappeared in a swirl of waters. Great masses of water hyacinths floated on the sluggish current and their beautiful pale blue flowers filled the air with a fragrance so hauntingly sweet and elusive as to beggar description.

VARDON AND RAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If ever an artist could truthfully second Hans Christian Andersen's words, written under one of his portraits, "Life itself is the most wonderful fairy tale," Vardon and Ray was that man.

No one could very well have sprung

THE STATUES IN THE MARKET-PLACE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a serious business this providing of laughter for a decorous world, the great master of French comedy once declared. And, in the same way, the English-speaking publishers all over the world are finding it a serious business, this printing of books for a world that does not read. Think of the predicament! There are one hundred and ten million of bodies in the United States alone, and if a publisher sells one hundred thousand copies of a popular book he thinks he has done well. Thus is Augustine Birrell justified, across the Atlantic, of his demand to be informed, What, in the name of Bodley, the public has to do with literature?

In the old days it was different. No one talked about "the reading public." Professional golfers, are back in England from America. In four months they traveled 42,000 miles; they appeared on about 100 different courses, and it is estimated, tramped no fewer than 1700 miles in the aqua playing of the game.

This then told me when I met them upon their arrival at Liverpool by the White Star Liner, Celtic; but they were not the jaded, overworked couple they would have me believe. As for Ray, the antithesis of Vardon in temperament, physical make-up and general outlook, the splendid workman and not the quiet, artistic golfer his companion is—he looked as he hugged the handsome cup which he had won in the open championship at Toledo, like some big schoolboy home for his long holiday. It is certain that both he and Vardon are already looking forward to such another tour as that from which they have just returned. They paid eloquent tribute to the hospitality offered to them wherever they went. They told of the enthusiasm and deep love of golf in America; they testified to its high quality; the giant strides which the game has made everywhere; and as for Ray he was certain that if the American amateurs come to England next year, as they had every intention of doing, they are bound to carry off the championship. Vardon was not so emphatic in his prediction as Ray, but he was in entire agreement that the best American amateur was in every way equal to the best English amateur.

As for R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, I was assured that he was altogether wonderful, though at present he has the reputation common to youthfulness; he is apt to be impetuous.

"But," say Vardon and Ray, "in a few years he will be the foremost player in the United States. Already he hits the ball in a way worthy of a professional of the highest degree; and he has the confidence and the daring of a veteran. At the moment, Charles Evans Jr. is the best amateur in America; but it will be strange if Mr. Jones is not very shortly at the top of the tree. American golf, in an amateur sense, is bound to acquire tremendous strength; not even the most conscientious professional could be more intent on doing well than the amateur. It is not that golf with the gentleman player is a craze that has made him probably the keenest golfer in the world; he is keen and determined to do well because, in golf, as in every other activity, it is his nature to be keen and so gain high proficiency."

There was much that Vardon and Ray had to say about the sharply different climatic conditions in America. However, in the circumstances, they were immensely pleased with that they accomplished. Considering that for six weeks, except for two nights, they slept in trains, and in order to engage in one match they traveled 1000 miles, they confessed that they were surprised that they had done so well—25 matches lost out of 95. The largest crowd they appeared before was at Belmont, Massachusetts, where they played Francis Ouimet, for whom golfers in England have high regard, and J. P. Gifford. There were 7000 spectators, and a line of motor cars stretched nearly three miles down the road.

Vardon and Ray saw and played against practically all the leading American professionals, and both are quite decided that W. C. Hagen, because of the immense variety of shots at his command, is the best. They say of J. M. Barnes that although he is undoubtedly a fine player he has a tendency to hit the ball low; and those skimming shots, not infrequently, end disastrously—the ball will not carry the highest bunkers and loses itself in the sand.

Vardon offered an explanation of his surprising collapse in the championship at Toledo. It is this: with one round to go he held a lead of four strokes and he counted the winning of the cup as a certainty. At the next seven holes the River Inverness, which intersects the course, has to be crossed five times—not a very difficult business in normal conditions.

"But when I came to tee up at the twelfth hole," said Vardon, "suddenly, and without the slightest warning, a whirlwind and tempestuous rain swept the links for 20 minutes. My position at the seventeenth hole had become so critical that although I knew it was pretty nearly impossible to carry the river in such a hurricane in two shots, I determined to chance everything. I hit the ball as hard as ever I hit a ball in my life. You can imagine my joy when I saw it had carried the water; and my mortification when I saw it strike the top of the far bank and roll back into the river! Then I knew that the championship was not to be mine. Still, I would not complain. Like Ray I have had a wonderful time; I have brought back with me a gorgeous putter which I discovered in my brother Tom's shop at White Bear, Minneapolis."

THE MAGIC FLUTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

My host on Boar's Hill asked us to go down after dinner to a concert at a village that nestled in a valley some three miles away. I was reluctant but he overrode my objections and we set out in the crisp spring starlight, the lights of Oxford twinkling clear below us.

Our way lay along short-cuts and brought us direct to the village school of the hamlet. The schoolhouse was a small structure filled long before the appointed hour of the entertainment. Some dozen or so of the gentry sat in front, village folk to the number of about a hundred filled the rest of the seats. Children perched on the window sills. The main feature of the program was a lecture by a popular novelist; he declaimed vehemently against Bolshevism, much to the mystification of his simple audience. He was followed by a military man who had soldiered in Palestine, and assisted now by a battered magic lantern, discussed a length of dull experiences.

There seemed some hope in the next item, solos on the flute. The performer was a picturesquely dressed man bearing a name famous in English history and literature. He prefaced his performance with a short dissertation on the flute, mentioning that the instrument he would presently perform on had once belonged to Frederick the Great, and that it was an ivory instrument of much more limited range but greater sweetness of tone than the modern concert flute. Having concluded his remarks he requested that the hall be darkened.

Starting with a courtly minuet by Gluck, he wandered on to Mozart. Soon the music, a thin silver thread of melody in the darkness, had produced a hush of entranced delight on the audience. As a primitive instrument, as old as the pipes of Pan, the flute awoke primitive emotions; it sang the dawn of time, conjured up Arcadian visions of a golden age,

CARD INDEX MADE OF ULTRA-RADICALS

Attorney-General Reports on Work of Department of Justice and Recommends Changes in Defective Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Compared with the annual reports of other executive departments, that of the Attorney-General is brief. He recommends the enactment of legislation to facilitate the arrest and removal of persons indicted for crime, and submits a list of other recommendations for rectifying defective laws.

His report is followed by that of the Solicitor-General and of other officials of the Department of Justice, who give a resume of the important cases disposed of during the year, including those brought under the Prohibition Act.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 611 civil and 7297 criminal cases were commenced under the National Prohibition Act, and 92 civil and 5095 criminal cases terminated in the various districts. Of these cases 4315 resulted in convictions and but 125 in acquittals; 655 were discontinued or dismissed on demurrer, etc.; \$507,482.70 was realized from fines and forfeitures in these criminal cases and \$2,163.40 on judgments in civil cases.

In addition to the above, a great many indictments were brought under internal revenue laws, which indictments also contained counts under the national prohibition law. The above figures represent only cases brought solely under the prohibition act.

Recommendations

The Attorney-General opens his report with a number of recommendations, some of which have been made in former years and are now renewed. Mr. Palmer advises a provision making a federal indictment run to all parts of the country; legislation enabling the settlement of certain claims against vessels under government control during the war; permission for appeal by the government to the board of customs appeals; the placing of bankruptcy referees on a salary instead of a fee basis of compensation; and a general increase in the salaries of United States' attorneys and marshals.

Criminal prosecutions under the bankruptcy act must be brought within one year as the law now stands. This seems too short a period, and unquestionably it has defeated justice in some cases, says Mr. Palmer, who recommends that the period of limitation be extended to three years.

In a previous report attention was called to the great need for a statute punishing a single individual who defrauds or attempts to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose. Section 37 of the Federal Penal Code punishes two or more persons who conspire to defraud the United States "in any manner or for any purpose," and the attorney-general therefore again submits this matter for consideration.

Alien Enemies

In reporting the closing of the internment camps it appears, says Mr. Palmer, that there were 250,000 investigations; 8500 arrests under presidential warrant, 2200 officers and seamen of the German merchant marine and 2300 civilians interned; 480,000 Germans registered; waterfront areas and the District of Columbia barred to Germans; alien enemies allowed entrance to other prohibited areas only by special permit; no alien enemy interference with the prosecution of the war; no enemy destruction of property within the bounds of the United States during the war; no significant information transmitted to the enemies of the United States; no internal disorder due to alien enemy activities; no dislocation of industry caused by indiscriminate internment; the minimum interference with the activities of peaceful noncombatants; and the maintenance of civil liberty during hostilities.

There has been established as a part of the general intelligence division a card-index system, numbering over 200,000 cards, giving detailed data not only upon individual agitators connected with the ultraradical movement, but also upon organizations, associations, societies, publications, and special conditions existing in certain localities. This card index makes it possible to determine and ascertain in a few moments the numerous ramifications of individuals connected with the ultraradical movement and their activities in the United States. It is so classified that a card for a particular city will show the various organizations existing in that city, together with their membership rolls and the names of the officers.

The Attorney-General says the spread of radical doctrines has been "aided" in 26 foreign language newspapers in the United States.

Prosecutions for Profiteering

There have been 1049 prosecutions instituted under the profiteering statute alone, and in all 2016 cases under all sections of the Lever Food Control Act. In five of the ten principal bituminous coal-producing states—Indiana, Colorado, western Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Missouri—prosecutions under the Lever Act were prevented by decisions of the United States district courts holding the act unconstitutional. A special assistant to the Attorney-General was designated to deal with the subject in the anthracite-producing regions.

Investigations have been made in the sugar industry, in leather, in hotels and restaurants, and in the meat-packing business, which resulted

in the indictment of the following packers: Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company.

Twenty-eight anti-trust cases are pending in the courts.

NEEDLE TRADES FORM ALLIANCE

Federation Represents 395,000 Workers in Several Unions Throughout the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Compared with the annual reports of other executive departments, that of the Attorney-General is brief. He recommends the enactment of legislation to facilitate the arrest and removal of persons indicted for crime, and submits a list of other recommendations for rectifying defective laws.

His report is followed by that of the Solicitor-General and of other officials of the Department of Justice, who give a resume of the important cases disposed of during the year, including those brought under the Prohibition Act.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 611 civil and 7297 criminal cases were commenced under the National Prohibition Act, and 92 civil and 5095 criminal cases terminated in the various districts. Of these cases 4315 resulted in convictions and but 125 in acquittals; 655 were discontinued or dismissed on demurrer, etc.; \$507,482.70 was realized from fines and forfeitures in these criminal cases and \$2,163.40 on judgments in civil cases.

In addition to the above, a great many indictments were brought under internal revenue laws, which indictments also contained counts under the national prohibition law. The above figures represent only cases brought solely under the prohibition act.

Self-Protection Urged

The organizations preserve their autonomy. The merger does not include the United Garment Workers, an American Federation of Labor union which broke with the Amalgamated, not a federation body. The ladies' garment workers belong to the federation. Membership in the federation is not affected by the alliance.

John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, said on Thursday that he would not discuss the Boston report of a 22½ per cent wage reduction in textile mills until he had received the word officially.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has rejected a 30 per cent decrease proposed by the Allied Lace and Embroidery Manufacturers. The International Association of Garment Manufacturers met here on Thursday.

The alliance has pledged support to the Amalgamated Garment Workers in their present controversy with the employers, and charges those employers with "trying to throw industry back to the old sweatshop system."

Word is received that the Chicago employers will not follow the example of those in Boston and New York, and break with the union. The employers here call the alliance an unlawful attempt to impose burdensome conditions upon them and the public. The alliance approves the amalgamated's claim that the unions must fight to preserve the impartial chairman system, so that the employers' rule over conditions within the industry shall not be wholly autocratic.

HOUSING PLAN FOR PALESTINE

American Methods to Be Used in Construction of Homes by \$5,000,000 Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The formation of a \$5,000,000 corporation to finance Near East commercial development was announced recently by the American representatives of the organization, Rabbi Aaron Teitelbaum and Gregory B. Stolberg. The corporation, known as the American-Palestine Promoting and Financing Company, completed its first step the building of homes to relieve the enormous housing shortage in Palestine and elsewhere in the Orient, it was said by Mr. Stolberg, who was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Severe as is the housing shortage throughout the world, it is doubtful if anywhere the conditions approximate those of Palestine, where thousands are literally without a roof over their heads," he said. "They are not, however, without money, and the financing of building operations, through installment payments and other methods, is entirely feasible.

"It is the plan of our corporation to build, from uniform plans, a great number of concrete and stucco houses, exporting the needed machinery and building materials. It will be possible to build in this manner at a cost fully 25 per cent lower than it is now possible to conduct building operations in Palestine, for we intend to apply to the problem American business methods, American efficiency, energy and experience."

Dr. Teitelbaum, with whom Mr. Stolberg is associated in the organization, has been identified since 1914 with American social and welfare work in behalf of the Jewish population of Palestine.

Prosecutions for Profiteering

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Investigations have been made in the sugar industry, in leather, in hotels and restaurants, and in the meat-packing business, which resulted

TIME REDUCED IN IMMIGRATION BILL

Restriction Measure Would Be Operative Only for 14 Months as Amended—Philippines Exempted From Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The time for the operation of the proposed immigration restriction bill now pending in the House, was reduced from two years to 14 months by amendment in the House yesterday. Efforts were made to reduce it to six months and the time finally accepted was a compromise between the proponents of the bill and the opponents.

One of the most enthusiastic defenders of the bill was Harold Knutson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, who declared that foreign governments "are financing the movement of radicals from several countries in Europe to the United States." "Spain is a seething mass of anarchy," he declared, "and its government is dumping it on the United States. We have more now than we know what to do with. We ought to deport them." He added that if tonnage were available, from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 Europeans would migrate to America within a year.

It is hoped to reach a vote in the House today.

Conference on Immigration Plans Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation, which has just held a conference on immigration restriction, was formed largely through his own efforts, after he returned from missionary work in Japan, according to the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick. At the conference the Rev. William Carter raised the question whether the meeting had been called, not to discuss immigration as a whole, but to lay emphasis on Dr. Gulick's plan for an immigration commission, regarded by some as favoring the Japanese. Dr. Gulick insisted that his plan would give all world-wide immigrants a square deal. Dr. Carter held that there was much Japanese propaganda in this country and that both the Asiatic and the African were unassimilable with Americans.

Appeals were made for strict standards of alien admission, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise urging brotherly Americanization measures, and Benjamin F. Wright (D.), from Ohio, urging his own immigration bill.

DEMURRER FILED BY ARMOUR & CO.

Arguments to Be Heard in United States District Court—Fifteen Reasons Are Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Armour & Co., J. Ogden Armour, president, and other officers of the corporation, have filed demurrer to the indictment presented against them by the grand jury last October. This demur is to the whole indictment and also to each count separately, upon 15 alleged reasons. Argument is set for Monday in the United States District Court before Judge Augustus N. Hand. Should Judge Hand rule out the demurrer and sustain the government in its charges the packers will have to plead their case before a judge and jury. Should the demur be sustained, the whole case against the corporation would be thrown out. Lester S. Kafer, special Assistant Attorney-General, will prosecute the case for the government.

The demur states that the acts charged in the indictment do not constitute a crime, and that the act of Congress upon which the indictment is founded (the Lever act), "in so far as it purports to create a criminal offense to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessities, is void for uncertainty."

The demur charges that the words "rate or charge" used in the act do not embrace the price charged upon a sale of a commodity, also that the indictment fails to allege or to show what was or is a reasonable charge for the commodity mentioned.

The demur further declares that the indictment fails to show that the defendants were not within the exempted class.

Finally it declares that the allegation that the defendants made certain profits on the sale of lamb does not establish the selling price to have been unreasonable, because there is no allegation that those prices were unreasonable according to any standard known to law; that there is no allegation that those prices exceeded prevailing market prices, and that there is no allegation that the defendants could have replaced the lamb at the same or lower prices than those charged for it.

Philippines Excepted

James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois, was influential in getting the suspension period reduced by one half, declaring that he would vote for no measure which kept out of the United States for a long time persons persecuted or suffering in other countries, who might desire to seek refuge here. He also offered an amendment, which was adopted, extending exemption from the bill's provisions to the Philippines, where he

is so classified that a card for a particular city will show the various organizations existing in that city, together with their membership rolls and the names of the officers.

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GIFT SUGGESTIONS IN LEATHER SPECIALTIES

"A Line a Day" Books.....	\$1.25 to \$7.50
Photograph Albums.....	.35 to 6.25
Day by Day Diaries.....	.40 to 5.00
Address Books.....	.25 to 5.50
Guest Books.....	1.75 to 4.50
Autograph Albums.....	.40 to 2.50
Cooking Recipe Books.....	1.50 to 3.00
Shopping Lists.....	.35 to 1.25
Game Sets.....	1.50 to 18.00
Tourist Writing Cases.....	1.15 to 11.00

Our holiday goods are priced to meet the popular demand for lower prices.

Charles R. Lynde
Importer of CHINA and GLASS
24 Boylston Street Boston

Wards STATIONER EST 1868
57-61 Franklin St. (Near Washington St.), Boston

said, there was a great need of European immigration to offset the Japanese.

One of the most enthusiastic defenders of the bill was Harold Knutson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, who declared that foreign governments "are financing the movement of radicals from several countries in Europe to the United States."

"Spain is a seething mass of anarchy," he declared, "and its government is dumping it on the United States. We have more now than we know what to do with. We ought to deport them."

He added that if tonnage were available, from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 Europeans would migrate to America within a year.

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Conference on Immigration Plans Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The business men of the United States must never rest content until in Siberia the door of opportunity is surely kept open, so as to give free and equal trade opportunity to America and to all other nations. So declared John P. Stevens, the American railway engineer, who headed the railway commission which did good work in Siberia and also along the Chinese Eastern railway. Mr. Stevens made the declaration at Mukden some time ago to Thomas W. Lamont, who repeated it before the Academy of Political Science this week. It was regarded as significant in view of reports of the activities of Japan in Siberia, particularly the recent report that Japan has taken over the mineral rights in Sakhalin.

Of the international consortium, Mr. Lamont said it was for China to say whether she welcomes such aid.

"If she fails to do so," he continued,

"we shall have discharged our duty.

Despite much misrepresentation as to the purposes of the consortium (misrepresentation carried on throughout China) I am confident that the final expression of the Chinese people will be the same as it was made to me when I was there, and that it will ardently welcome the cooperation of the international groups forming the consortium.

"If the consortium finally functions we shall see in the Far East the principle of international cooperation substituted for that of international competition. There will no longer be that international race for privilege and concession which resulted in setting up the baneful spheres of influence in China, but there will be a getting together upon the part of the representatives of the four nations in helping China.

"Is it too much to hope that in that vast region of the Far East we shall see a little league of nations working together to maintain the peace there, and in this way contribute so much to the maintenance of peace in the whole world?

"Is it too much to hope that the American people, whom the Chinese people look to so ardently for counsel, friendship and for help, shall respond and shall, in the years to come, show a strong and helpful influence in the solution of the Far East problem?"

Mr. Lamont pointed out that Japan wanted to become a strong industrial nation in its charges the packers will have to plead their case before a judge and jury. Should the demur be sustained, the whole case against the corporation would be thrown out.

Lester S. Kafer, special Assistant Attorney-General, will prosecute the case for the government.

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MASSACHUSETTS HALL

Bicentenary Observance at Harvard
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

About 100 men, mostly graduates of Harvard College of long standing, gathered last night to hold exercises in honor of the 200 years which have passed since the opening of Massachusetts Hall. For an hour they enjoyed an old-fashioned New England supper and exchanged reminiscences. The gathering was held in the upper hall of the building.

Judge William C. Loring '72, who roomed in Massachusetts Hall as a student, was toastmaster. Others at the head table were: Judge Robert Grant '73; Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts and Vice-President-elect of the United States; Prof. Chester N. Greenough '98, president of the Harvard Memorial Society, the organization which made the arrangements for the anniversary dinner; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university; Prof. Edward Channing '78, and William C. Lane '81, Librarian of Harvard College Library.

Judge Loring introduced as the first speaker, Governor Coolidge, who paid tribute to the part Harvard College had played in the history of education in Massachusetts and its great share in the establishment of the United States as a Nation. He reminded his hearers that Massachusetts Hall was the barracks of revolutionary forces in Washington's time and that the whole of Harvard College was organized in 1917-18 to assist the United States in its participation in the world war.

Governor Coolidge said that in looking into the state records he had found the places where it was recorded that in 1718 the Governor twice sent messages to the Legislature urging it to provide money for building an additional structure for Harvard College. On July 4, 1718, the Legislature passed an order appropriating £1500 from the public treasury for the erecting of a building of brick to "start 6 feet south of Stoughton Hall and to continue 47 feet to the westward or thereabouts, not to exceed 50 feet, the building to be three stories high and to have a convenient roof with a suitable pitch." On May 30, 1719, the Legislature passed an order for £2000 additional to complete the building which was to be called Massachusetts Hall and was to provide rooms for students at 20 shillings a year each. The Governor called the attention of his hearers to the coincidence of these two orders being passed upon dates which were to become great national holidays in the United States.

After congratulating his hearers on the fact that Massachusetts Hall had come down through two centuries without any alterations or improvements that had changed in any material way the aspect of the building either inside or out, he gave those present a hearty laugh by retailing one of the earliest Harvard jokes at the expense of Yale College. He said that one Thomas Hollis of London, a gentleman who had already given considerable sums to support Harvard College, was solicited by the British representative of Harvard to lend some financial assistance to Yale College. Mr. Hollis addressed a letter to Thomas Coleman, a Harvard treasury official, explaining that he had been approached but had been unable to find the notation that would tell him the address of the college which, he understood, to be in New Haven. Until then he had not known of the existence of any other college except Harvard in New England.

Governor Coolidge closed with a tribute to Harvard in its great and long history as a friend to the extension of civilization, by means of education and welfare work, to the Pacific coast, to European countries, to China and to the Southern Seas. Whenever a call had been made, Harvard had been among the first to respond and so it would ever be, not merely for two hundred years but for seventy times two hundred and more.

Professor Channing, the next speaker, said that he first came into Massachusetts Hall as a freshman in 1874, when it was still a dormitory for 64 students. In 1884 Professor Channing entered Massachusetts Hall as a lecturer. For 20 years he conducted history in the large hall below that in which the present company was gathered. He had not envied the lecturer who held forth on the floor above him because there was great difficulty in regulating the egress of the students during the latter end of the lecture, the trouble being that the large windows on the right of the hall gave out upon a fire escape. At the times when the lecturer found it necessary to consult his notes, one and another of the pupils took occasion to disappear through the windows to be seen no more that day.

Professor Channing said that in those days there was a quaint notion in the university that a student was to be "up" at all times on the subjects he was studying and prepared for examination any day. Once there walked in at the door an enormous dog which wandered around the class room and highly diverted the students. He said he considered how he might best get rid of the dog and the happy thought occurred to him to remark that if the dog was not out of the room in two minutes, he would call an examination. He said that he drew out his watch

and had scarcely looked at it to note the time for the beginning of the two minutes when the best football center in the senior class performed the duty of sergeant-at-arms. The lecture proceeded.

Judge Grant was then introduced. He read the following poem, which he had written for the occasion:

Good wood, good wine, good authors and
good friends
With age improve, but there Lord Bacon
erred.
And seeing wine is publicly taboo
Let us revive and say good buildings too
Old friends grow deaf, old firewood burns
too fast.
And who says Shakespeare holds us to
the last?

Must ferry o'er the glittering tide else
drown;
Which daunted not so far as it appears
The Hon. and Reverend Board of Overseers,
While belles in barges were all frills and
smiles
Commencement Day if we trust Mather
Byles.

As first designed this famous dormitory
Had only sleeping rooms on every story.
Each chamber had a pair of tiny holes
Called studies then, in my day used for
coals,
Which may suggest, though I'm punster
am;
Much less a pundit, the true source of
cram;
Here for a century and a half abode
Father to son who learned the Harvard
code.

Constructive minds to seek yet never tire
Of fresh adventure in the endless fight
Where this day's wrong becomes tomorrow's right.
And future generations still afford
To stand for Truth and thereby serve the
Lord.

—ROBERT GRANT.

President Lowell, the final speaker, began in the vein of gayety, with an undercurrent of deep feeling, which had marked the tone of all the speaking of the evening. He said that he had lectured in the very hall where the company was assembled, and that the tradition of the building as a place for sleep had continued even from the time it was built as a dormitory, as had been evident in the stories of

Here for two centuries and more a stream of young men has passed, year after year. As Mrs. Lowell had often remarked, "Here we are always in the presence of youth."

"The very solidity of the walls of Massachusetts Hall proves that the builders of the university were building for all time," he said. "And they shall be the sons of the prophets to the end of time."

Among the guests were the following who roomed in Massachusetts Hall as students: Moorfield Storey '66; Arthur H. Nichols '62; Frederick B. Allen '63; William Rotch '65; H. C. Clapp '67; Elbridge G. Cutler '68; Gerald Wyman '69; Arthur Deane '70; H. A. Lamb '71; the Hon. Charles Almy '72; S. E. Guild '72.

The silver on the table included a salt cellar given to the college by William Harris, brother-in-law of President Dunster, in 1644; a large cup given in 1700 by Lieutenant Governor Stoughton, who built Stoughton Hall; and a silver bowl which belonged to President Relyea.

CLOSING OF MINES LAID TO RADICALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — According to dispatches to the State Department from William P. Blocker, the American consul at Piedras Negras, a serious condition exists in the American-owned mines in the Salinas basin, Coahuila, Mexico. A strike caused the closing down of the properties two months ago. The report to the department indicates that radicals and I. W. W. were responsible for the agitation which closed the mines.

Consul Blocker declared that, although three-fourths of the miners now desire to return to work, the mines continue idle, and he intimated that the Mexican Government failed to give encouragement or protection to those desirous of commencing operations.

Consul Blocker has submitted information regarding the situation affecting the mines to George T. Sumner, the American chargé d'affaires in Mexico City, and it is thought probable that the latter may take up the matter with the Mexican Government, it case the State Department deems it wise to protest officially against the lack of protection charged.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The parks do not belong to one state or to one section. They have become democratized. The Yosemite, the Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, are national properties in which every citizen has a vested interest; they belong as much to the man of Massachusetts, of Michigan, of Florida, as they do to the people of California, of Wyoming, and of Arizona. There is not one of the major parks that has not been visited during the year by people from every state and territory," says Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service of the United States, in his annual re-

port to the Secretary of the Interior, just made public.

"One outstanding feature of the year's achievements undoubtedly is the fact that, while trying economic conditions throughout the country, inflated valuations, increased prices of labor and materials have caused disturbances in every line of human activity and contributed to the general unrest of the masses, our people have turned to the national parks for health, happiness, and a saner view of life. Our final returns show that the volume of tourist travel to our national parks and monuments this year exceeded the million mark."

EXTENSION OF OPEN DOOR POLICY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — "The United States, on every possible occasion, should insist emphatically upon the enforcement of existing open door treaties and understandings and refuse to permit them to be abrogated or evaded," William S. Culbertson, member of the United States Tariff Commission, said here this week at the forty-fifth annual convention of the Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Culbertson said reciprocity agreements and colonial preferences were not merely domestic questions. "It is not a question of rights," he said. "Each nation may stand on its rights and let the world go hang. But we get nowhere by this international anarchy. What does it profit if one nation justifies its acts of discrimination by citing those of another? Or how can one nation expect to succeed in its protest against discriminations if it refuses to give up its own?"

"Colonial tariffs and preferential systems constitute a problem whose solution calls for liberal and constructive statesmanship in every nation. Today surely is no time to fall back on the discredited practices of the past. The adoption of the principle of equality of treatment is unquestionably the first step in any plan for peace."

WOMEN CHALLENGE COAL MINE OWNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Challenging the mine owners to prove that the present prices of coal are necessary, the homemakers' department of the Boston League of Women Voters, in resolutions passed unanimously, "protests vigorously against the needlessly high prices of coal." Copies of the protest were sent not only to various local and state officials but also to the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

"We ask that a more intelligent manner of handling the whole problem be evolved," says the protest. "We are ready to suggest methods if our advice is asked. The continued high price of coal affects manufacture. It increases transportation costs of raw and finished materials and the increased transportation costs in turn make the price of coal higher. It is another vicious circle lowering the morale and affecting the welfare of 110,000,000 people."

COORDINATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Movement Among the Larger of the 369 Welfare Groups in Boston Is Designed to Eliminate Duplication of Effort

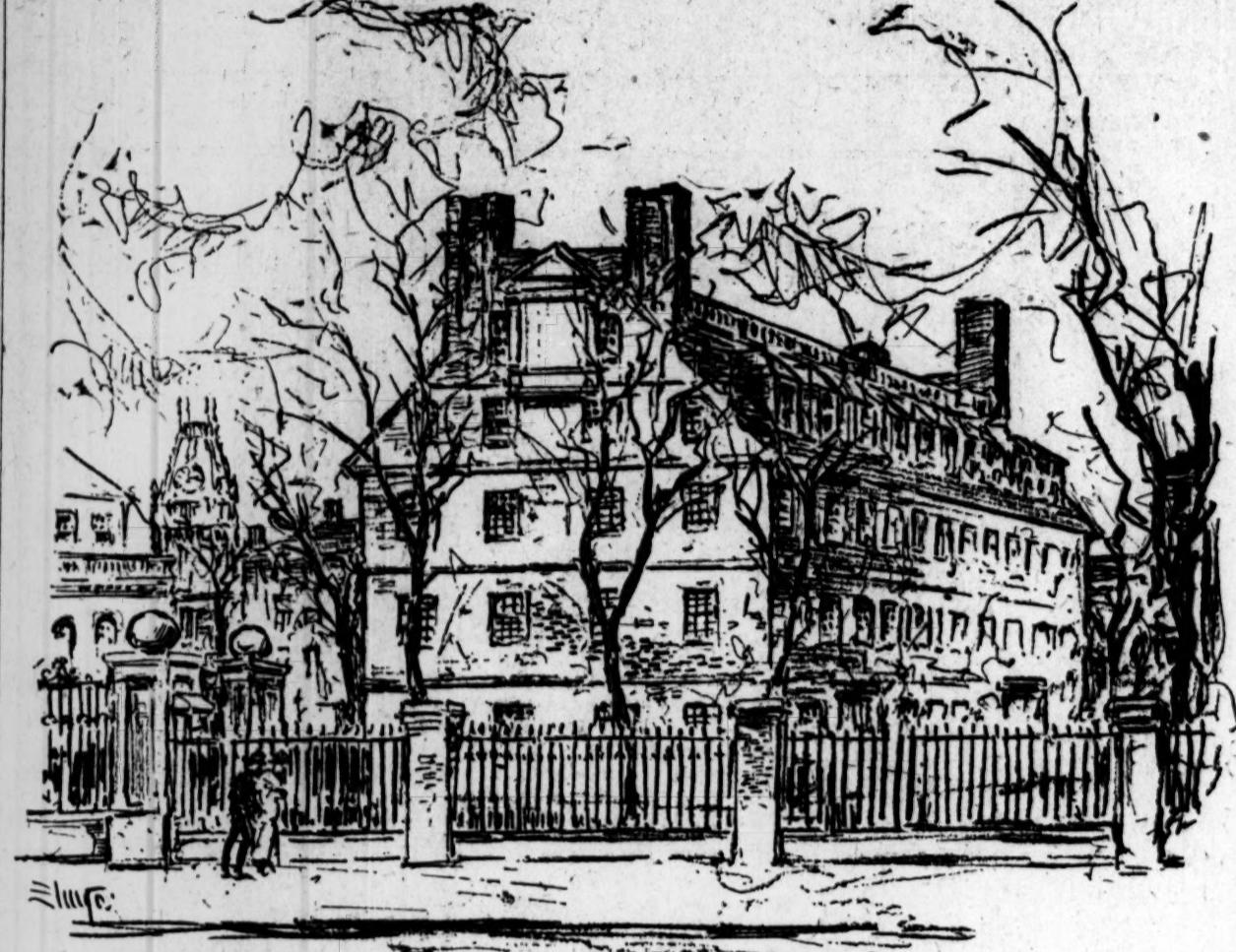
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Coordination of the many social agencies of Boston through a cooperative functional organization known as the Council of Social Agencies has been realized "to bring about the most productive use and development of the city's resources in equipment, money and expert advice to meet the city's social needs." The aim of this organization is to eliminate so far as is possible duplication of effort and unnecessary expenditures, and to provide a means for the exchange of information, comparison of experience and pursuance of joint activities in welfare work.

According to state statistics in 1917, there were 202 incorporated charities working in Boston and during that year they expended \$8,000,000 in their work. There are also about 800 such agencies in the State spending approximately \$17,000,000 annually. Recognizing that such separate endeavor offered the probability of waste action, an investigation of the scope of the various groups was made and it was discovered that only a negligible number of the groups overlapped in their fields or cooperated in administration. As a result, leaders in welfare work set to work to establish a central body which would, in time, become a clearing house for the 369 social agencies of the city, and the council took final form on December 1, with 50 of the larger organizations as members.

"For the present," said Miss Amy Woods, acting executive secretary of the council, "the plan will be to serve in a functional capacity rather than to try to form a financial federation. Kindred agencies will be formed into groups and cooperate through a board of directors, while the groups will be represented on the executive committee of the council. At this time, however, no attempt will be made to raise funds collectively, and the emphasis will be rather to aid in the disbursement of the funds individually collected in an economical way."

Unity in welfare work is felt by the organizers to be fully as important as in any other public endeavor, and the constitution of the council expresses as one of its objects the wish to give "executives and workers in different fields of social endeavor an opportunity to explain to each other their aims, purposes and methods. While there has been noted a willingness on the part of the older and stronger organizations to enter the council, it is felt that one of the most important tasks is to increase public interest and appreciation of both the individual agencies and the collective leadership afforded by the council.



Massachusetts Hall, Harvard University

But ancient buildings though decrepit
grow.
Possess our hearts while stands the corner stone,
For though their halls how'er untenanted
Troop at our bidding the time-laureled dead.

What if my topic prove a little dry?
The blame's yours, my task but to comply:
Though in an age when poetry motors free,
Old the herald stage coach carries me.
For I am one of the stiff-jointed few
Who now no knee to jazz and rhythms new.
Who need no thrill when ragtime shakes
the floor
Or shamming muses vie at batedore.

With pious zeal two hundred years ago
Our wise forefathers bade this structure grow.
Reared by the Province after much debate
From public funds that learning need not want.

And eager youths rust dolefully at home
Who might have fired the Ephesian dome.
Its hundred feet of length the Solons thirty
Were best at first on cutting down to fifty.

While Samuel Sewall urged in caustic
structure
That Prex was chary of expounding Scripturite.

They saw it rise to meet a growth foreseen

Entrance classes stable at eighteen

By sudden leaps and bounds to more than double;

A stretch in time may save Endowment

They saw it rise, we see it stand today

Two centuries old, brick red, and almost

Defying staunchly still to all intents

What ancients termed the devouring elements;

Type of an age when labor deigned to strive,

When carpenters worked six days and not five;

Yet once when brick and timber-work

To make repairs the College ran a lottery,

And by good luck, we won't say enterprise

The number held which drew the largest prize.

From Shute to Coolidge what a stretch to span...

Levined to Lowell—since its years began;

From formal speech and dress and grandiose ways

To the directness of these latter days;

From grudged exactions laid by British kings

To the full-fledged rights which freedom brings.

Would that some film in pageant could display

The scene as mirrored on its natal day

When by a single bridge arched Charles's flood

By circuit long to Brighton neighborhood,

And all who crossed direct from Boston town

Burned midnight oil and on the window glass
Or window seats inscribed their names and class
Old prints display a clock that used to grace
The western end and while this stood in place
The youth who wound it got his room rent free;
Much softer snaps have served for a Decade

In gambrel roof and dormers nest arrayed,
Surmounting all'a wooden balustrade,
The gables with five tiers of windows set
And chimneys twain above the parapet,
Old Massachusetts cries with mournful pride
"I've saved my face,—but what of my inside?"

And what indeed? Ah! there's a tale to spin:

Beauty without to usefulness within.
Uses so varied that for fifty years

The hand-maid of the college she appears,

Forever ready since the drastic sweep

That sent her chambers to time's lumber heap

Within this white-washed spaciousness to stow.

All those who had no other place to go.
Here are translated to Memorial Hall
Our famous worthies looked down from the wall;

Boylston as if attired for a nap,
Slippers, blue dressing gown and purple cap.

Here for nigh thirty years Phi Beta dined

And each who rose was free to speak his mind.

Here still the Alumni vote in wandering file

For Overseers in the Australian style.

Long hours devoted to examinations.

At entrance and for divers rectifications.

Offering the college library a shelter.

When driven out and things were helter skelter,

Seized on for this and utilized for that.

When the homeless seek a habitat,

It wears as motto of its last estate

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

Oil well loved Hall, around whose dauntless head

Two hundred years of changing thought have sped.

Long may you stand in this familiar place

A living witness to the stalwart race

Who fixed your graceful lines on new-world sod.

To foster learning as the way to God.

PORUGAL FINDS ITSELF IN MORASS

Unless Better Elements in Political Parties Begin to Cooperate Country May Have Difficulty in Making Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The ministry of Antonio Granjo passed through one or two sharp crises which threatened its swift extinction, and, having done so and before receiving the coup de grâce, attempted some of the most difficult measures on its list. They should not have been difficult in ordinary circumstances, but they were in those which obtain. The amnesty was one of them.

The crisis arose through the implacable opposition and determination to refuse the assistance in any circumstances of Antonio Maria Silva, former Premier. This formidable circumstance having become established beyond doubt, the Premier declared that in the face of such hostility it was impossible for him and his ministry to continue discharging their mission, and that he should forthwith lay his views to this effect before the President of the Republic. He did so, and presumably the President, as was to be expected, pressed him to go on, if possible, until the case became even worse than it is. The situation may be bad, but if the Ministry resigned the inevitable result would be another long series of cabinet mongering and short-lived ministries with a serious risk always of some great upheaval.

Policy Is One of Drift

The present policy of Portugal is one of drift in the hope that something may turn up to put things to rights. So Antonio Granjo, not without some valuable qualities of persistence, determined to go on, and although other difficulties at once presented themselves he overcame them.

One of the leaders of the Socialist group submitted to Parliament a motion of want of confidence in the government, but no merely Socialist resolution of this class had any prospect of success.

About this time there was some talk that the government, which had been gaining more and more assistance from the Conservative elements of the country, and so raising the democrats more and more against it, was considering the possibility of obtaining a dissolution of Parliament, on going to the country with a new and more markedly Conservative program and obtaining a Parliament to match. With all this in the air the parliamentary democrats held a meeting to examine the political situation. They agreed simply to hold themselves aloof from the government, and to exercise a patriotic opposition."

The most difficult question in all Portuguese politics is apparently that of the amnesty. Unless some cordial understanding and working agreement between the better elements of Right and Left in Portuguese politics is reached, the country can never be lifted from the morass into which it has fallen. Amnesty means the forgiveness of those who have taken part in monarchical plotting. Whatever may be the objections against taking such a course, it is clear that no sort of republican unity can be achieved without it, while on the other hand there is a strong belief that a large section of the community disposed to revolt might be won over if such a liberality of spirit were displayed.

Amnesty Talked About

There has been talk of this amnesty for a long time past; governments are afraid of it, and the most difficult part of the question has been the extent to which any possible amnesty might be conceded. The Premier has at last proposed an amnesty bill of sorts, and read it himself in the Chamber. It was a proposal to concede an ample amnesty to those who had been condemned for the circulation of revolutionary literature in various forms, and for political offenses, all those being excepted from the application of the amnesty who had held public offices, and the members of the governmental junta that was set up by Paiva Couceiro at Oporto at the beginning of last year. It is proposed that these latter shall be set at liberty, but subjected to three years of expatriation. All who have been condemned for unfulfillment of the law of separation of church from state are to be included in the amnesty.

After the reading of the bill there were some lively scenes in the Chamber, and various deputies of the extreme left protested in the most noisy and vigorous manner against the propositions which were put forward. In a subsequent debate on the bill the Premier said that its approval was absolutely necessary to the interests of the country. If the amnesty were not conceded the gravest dangers would be threatened to the Republic. He asked that the debate upon the bill might be short, and said that he had little doubt that it would be approved in spite of the open opposition of the Left. He added that the government could not include offenses of a social character in the amnesty so long as acts of sabotage like those committed in the case of the railway strike were persisted in. Eventually, in spite of the opposition of the Left, the bill was approved by 40 votes against 24.

Revolutionary Rumors

Meantime it is to be noted that incidents and rumors associated with revolutionary plotting are of continuous and increasing occurrence. There are said to be movements and meetings

over the northern border, in the neighborhood of Tuy and Vigo. The police are active in their prosecution of individuals connected with recent affairs. Two more persons have just been arrested for conducting Republican propaganda. By way of contrast, as it were, there have also been arrested at Oporto two other persons who are accused of forming part of the "Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet Republic."

A newspaper that is devoted to sowing the Soviet seed in the land, "La Bandera Roja," has been suppressed, and the editor and another member of the staff have been arrested. In this connection it is to be noted that a new Integrist newspaper with the title of "A Idea Nacional" has just made its appearance. Although not regarded as a monarchial candidate for the throne of Portugal at present, Dom Manuel continues in different ways to keep his name more or less prominently forward. He has now just offered to the government, and the government has decided to accept, the oceanographic collection that was made by his father, King Carlos.

TZECHE BUDGET SHOWS STATE EQUILIBRIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzeccho-Slovakia — Dr. English, the Tzeccho-Slovak Minister of Finance, has now submitted his budget estimates for 1921. These comprise two independent budgets, consisting on the one hand of an ordinary and extraordinary budget, and on the other of a budget based upon a number of profit-yielding items. The independence of these two budgets is guaranteed by the draft of the financial measure involved, which stipulates that revenues derived from the state budget proper cannot be applied for the purposes of the profit-yielding items in the second budget, and vice versa. This is important, especially from the point of view of the foreign investor, as by this arrangement the Tzeccho-Slovak state binds itself not to use the credits obtained by the credit-yielding items for defraying the state deficits.

This new financial measure contains certain strict provisions to insure the equilibrium and solvency of the state. Here may be mentioned in particular the fact that, whereas today it is necessary to obtain a decree of the Ministerial Council, together with the sanction of the Supreme Control Board, before the budget estimates can be exceeded, the present financial measure demands the same formalities for the transferance of credits to other purposes than those for which they were originally indicated, while before the budget estimates can be exceeded, the unconditional sanction of the National Assembly must be obtained.

According to these budget estimates, the total revenues for the coming year will amount to 14,107,975,550 crowns, the total expenditure to 14,104,373,650 crowns. The ordinary revenues are 12,057,436,370 crowns, the ordinary expenditure 9,172,265,936 crowns, the extraordinary revenues and expenditure being 2,050,543,180 crowns and 4,932,108,714 crowns respectively.

Tzeccho-Slovakia, it is believed, is the first state in central Europe which can show a success of this kind. Apart from considerations of prestige, which plays so important a part in question of foreign credit, the equilibrium of the state budget is the only true starting-point for all state developments and reforms. It is only when the budget shows a credit balance that the state can assure its employees the adequate salaries which, more than any other classes of the population, they now need. The taxpayers, as well as the representatives of trade and industry, welcome the credit balance since it offers them a guarantee that their present burdens will not be further increased.

ENERGETIC ACTION OF THE FRENCH IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Up to the present the Amouk region, to the west of Aleppo, and the road from Aleppo to Alexandrette by the neck of Bellan, across the massive mountainous district of Amanus, have been troubled by incursions of brigands which rendered precarious and almost impossible the conduct of trade between the two cities.

General de Lamothe, commanding at Aleppo, and General Goubeau, commanding at Alexandrette, have, in the zones assigned to their divisions, taken the necessary measures for assuring the security of the roads, by making responsible the principal sheikhs or chiefs of tribes for safety in their sections. Moreover, movable and fixed guardhouses, manned by Tcherkess militiamen, have been installed to protect the police and for general safety all along the route from Alexandrette to Aleppo.

Finally, following the operations of a column formed of General Goubeau's troops in the Amouk region, all the notables of the country have sworn allegiance and assured the French authorities of their cooperation in guaranteeing the security of the road. Thus the energetic action of the French has induced calm in this entire region and permitted the reestablishment of all the former trade relations between the two cities.

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SAMUEL JOHNSON AS A FREEMASON

Great Dictionary Maker Joined a Westminster Lodge, Though Details Are Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Although the number of applications for new charters for Royal Arch chapters at the meeting of the Supreme Grand Chapter held recently was not so large as at the three previous meetings it was unusually large for what is generally regarded as a holiday meeting. Eleven charters in all were granted, five being for London, one for Liscard, Cheshire; one for Morecambe, one for Hale, one of Selsley; and one each for South Africa and the Gold Coast. Lord Ampthill presided, but Sir Frederick Halsey was absent, his place being taken by Dean Brownrigg, whose office was filled by Lord Kensington.

The history of Old Dundee Lodge, No. 18, will shortly be published, and promises to be one of the most interesting of such publications which has appeared for a long time. The Old Dundee lodge was one of the "Ancients," that is the rival grand lodge which became amalgamated with the "Moderns" in 1813—hence the present title of the English jurisdiction of The United Grand Lodge. It is believed that Dr. Samuel Johnson was initiated in this lodge. It is known that the great dictionary maker was a member of the craft and that he was a member of a lodge meeting at Westminster, put hitherto details of his initiation into Freemasonry have eluded the vigilance of Masonic historians. There was, however, a Samuel Johnson initiated in the Old Dundee Lodge at the time the famous man was in the habit of taking "a walk down Fleet Street," which was close by the meeting place of this lodge, and there is more than a strong probability that he was the same Samuel Johnson.

In the engraved lists of lodges, issued in the early days of the history of the Grand Lodge of England, shortly after its organization in 1717, there was one meeting at Rook's Hill, Chichester, which, according to those lists, claimed to have been established in the time of Julius Caesar. This claim has been treated with derision by modern Masonic historians, who wish to have chapter and verse for every statement made concerning the history of the craft and who reject with scorn everything that borders on legend and tradition. It is possible, however, if not indeed, very probable, that very shortly proof may be offered of a circumstantial character which will go far in corroborating this claim, however ridiculous it may hitherto have seemed.

It can be established, beyond doubt, that a regular Masonic lodge was meeting there in the seventeenth century and that the first Duke of Richmond, who was, of course, the son of Charles II, was connected with it as master. It can also be established, beyond doubt, that one of the Roman collegia existed on the same spot in the time of Julius Caesar. It is frequently claimed by students of Masonic history that the craft is a continuation of these collegia, which had in their constitution a form of initiation and a pledge to secrecy. A great and important link between the present and the past will therefore have been set up, the particulars of which will be of interest and value to all interested in the Masonic claims to antiquity.

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Great Reductions have been made in the prices of Tea Gowns and Robes d'Interieur, including imported models.

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all of them new, smart Winter models, plain and fur-trimmed, will be placed on sale

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in several fashionable models (including overblouses and tie-backs), some daintily hand-embroidered, others trimmed with filet or other lace, will be offered at the exceptionally low price of

\$7.50

The colors are flesh, bisque and costume shades; and of course there are many charming blouses in white.

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MARXIAN DOCTRINE APPEALS TO MINERS

In South Wales Coal Fields Propagandists Have Redoubled Their Efforts to Inculcate Revolutionary Teachings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARDIFF, South Wales—The South

Wales vote in the final ballot of the coal strike has directed attention once more to the Marxian revolutionary propaganda which has been proceeding intensely in the mining valleys of Wales for several years past. It is now only to be matched in the Clyde district, and in the Blantyre center of the Lanarkshire coalfield, but the movement in Scotland does not appear to be so concentrated or well-organized as it is in South Wales.

For some time, comparatively little progress was made. The vast majority of the miners, and especially the middle-aged and elderly men, held to the old ways of traditional political thought, but since the end of the war the efforts of propagandists have been redoubled. Consequently the position has now been reached when the moderate leaders who have preserved their faith in parliamentary action, feel that they must combat the extreme movement or stand aside.

The extreme propaganda in South Wales was originally inspired by French syndicalist doctrines. The idea then was that the workers should organize themselves with the object of taking possession of the mines by some sudden coup, and running them in the interests of the miners. The influence of this period was still felt in 1912, when the pamphlet, "The Miners' Next Step," published by an "Unofficial Reform Committee" at Tonypandy, aroused much discussion in Labor circles. The objects outlined in this pamphlet were the use of the irritation strike to destroy profits in the industry and the elimination of the capitalist owners of the mines.

"The Irritation Strike"

The irritation strike meant deliberate reduction of output. It was admitted that "this method is useless for the establishment of general principles over the whole industry, but can be used, like the policeman's club, to bring individual employers to reason." The pamphlet denounced nationalization of the mines, as substituting for private ownership merely a state system of administration under which "slavery and oppression are bound to be the rule in industry."

The policy advocated was: "Every industry thoroughly organized in the first place to fight, to gain control of, and then to administer that industry." Production would be regulated by a central board, but the men would be left themselves to determine under what conditions and how the work should be done." This, the pamphlet stated, "would mean real democracy in life, making for real manhood and womanhood. Any other form of democracy is a delusion of a snare."

Guild Socialist Movement

Since that time this extreme movement has evolved in two different forms, although each section avows the same object—the elimination of the capitalist employer and full control of the workers over the conditions under which their industry is carried on. One is the Guild Socialist movement, of which Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners Federation, is an adherent.

The Guild Socialist movement in South Wales, however, is unable to follow this method because mine owners cannot be expected to place a colliery at the disposal of a Guild, in the same way as a building contract can be arranged. The Marxian revolutionary movement is, therefore, much the stronger of the two. It sprang in the first place from the activities of the Central Labor College, which is supported chiefly by the miners' and railwaymen's unions, and which was founded by a group of students who found Ruskin College, with its wider curriculum and its broader and more tolerant outlook, much too tame and "bourgeois."

The inculcation of Marxian class war doctrines is the primary aim of the Central Labor College, and when the students return to their industrial centers they organize local propaganda. There are now many of these former students in the South Wales valleys. They have established numerous classes for reading and discussing Marx. The influence spreads to the lodge meetings of the Miners Federation, and the number of adherents steadily grows. Quite recently a lecturer has been appointed at a salary of £7 a week to tour the valleys constantly and speak at meetings organized by the local groups.

Glowing Pictures of Freedom

These Marxian lectures and leaders of the reading groups advocate the class war incessantly. They scatter freely phrases such as "the modern wage slave," "the pitiless exploitation" of the capitalist classes, the "age-long oppression of Labor," and they paint glowing pictures of freedom and leisure when the "proletariat" shall have taken possession of the means of life.

This kind of propaganda, carried on in the exuberant rhetoric of Welsh, makes a strong appeal to the mind of the impressionable young miner who is irritated by industrial grievances, and by the spectacle of the housing and social conditions of the mining valleys. How many will carry in its stream during the next few difficult years no one can say.

Another highly interesting feature about Welsh mining life at present is the return of a number of university students to the collieries after graduation. The lure of a professional life and escape from the drudgery of mining led them to struggle through the universities, and now, when they find

TRANSPORT MEN AS THE WEAKEST LINK

Lack of Cohesion and Unity in Transport Workers Federation of Britain Is Keenly Felt by Its Accredited Officials

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is strongly felt among the thinking section of the triple alliance that the weakest link in the Transport Workers Federation, and among none is the lack of cohesion and unity more keenly felt than among the latter's responsible and duly accredited officials. It was a common statement among the engineers for many years before the recent amalgamation that the officials of the various unions, jealous of their own positions, were stumblingblocks to the formation of one consolidated union for the engineering industry.

Whatever truth there was in the assertion as applying to engineers (and it was and is still being said of other union officials), he would be bold and wild industrialist who would lay the same charge against the Transport Workers—at all events against the most prominent of their officials. This organization is exceedingly fortunate in the possession of capable and forceful leaders, men of character and ability, whatever their opinions. On the whole they represent what is best in the British trade union movement, and are a fair and reasonable reflection of that movement.

In contradistinction to the extreme views of Robert Williams, the secretary of the organization, there is the moderating influence and cautious judgment of Harry Gosling, the president, with years of experience on London's chief administrative body to strengthen his record as a trade union official, while Bert Tillett, M. P., may safely be depended upon to tone down any little shade of red presented by Ernest Bevin. This process of contradiction may be pursued until the whole of the federation's officials have been used up; whenever and whenever an extremist rears his head, there also is the man of caution and moderation.

Fortunate in Leaders

It is this that gives the trade union movement its strength and stability, that enables the Trades Union Congress, for instance, to rise to a sense of responsibility from the dark depths of unreality to which the wild men would lead. It has been said above that the Transport Workers Federation is fortunate in its leaders. It can be said of them, too, that they lead at the moment energetic steps are being taken to expedite the amalgamation of all the affiliated unions in accordance with the policy approved by the annual general meeting at Southampton in midsummer.

The ultimate aim is to establish one union for the whole of the road and transport industry analogous to the National Union of Railwaymen, with executive power centralized and consolidated into one body. There is another reason, other than a desire to emulate their colleagues in the triple alliance that the constitution of the National Union of Railwaymen has been selected as a model. The railwaymen's organization is regarded as the nearest approach to industrial unionism that exists in this country, and organization by industry in opposition to organization by craft is regarded as the objective to be aimed at by the younger school of trade unionists, who, furthermore, argue that an industrial organization is the prerequisite condition, a necessary condition, to the demand for joint control in the industry to which they are engaged.

Fighting Craft Unions

Both the railwaymen's and the miners' organizations are pursuing this policy relentlessly, are fighting the craft unions as vigorously, and with even less consideration, as they do their employers. Men with years of membership behind them, fast qualifying for superannuation benefit in their respective craft unions, are being harassed at the mines and in railway shops to transfer their affections to that of the miners or the railwaymen's union, as the case may be.

The other partner in the triple alliance has not reached that stage yet; the difficulties of consolidating those unions in the federation which cater for the same class of people is likely to occupy the time and energies of the officials for some time. A start has been made with the 15 unions dealing with dock and waterside labor, while considerable progress has been made with a draft scheme in which a number of road transport workers are to be absorbed by the United Vehicle Workers.

It is extraordinary under these circumstances that Polish industry has nevertheless begun to move, the textile industries are producing normally, the production of iron and steel has

simultaneously with the efforts to amalgamate existing unions into distinct groups is a much more ambitious scheme providing for the setting up of five national industrial groups, governed by a national administrative council of 16 members. The country will be divided into 11 areas,

each group being represented in the area, and each area having an area council. A national administrative committee for each of the industrial groups is to be set up to control and advise on technical matters, but questions of finance, general policy and power to decide strike action is to rest with the national administrative council.

The sub-committees responsible for the foregoing appears to have made a special effort to meet the "technical difficulty" and looks very like overburdening its boat. The election of the national council is to follow on the policy now adopted by the engineers, namely, nomination and election by each area of its own representative. In order that the technical experience of each industrial group shall be utilized, each of the five groups is to have one representative on the national council.

Ernest Bevin is at present engaged up and down the country explaining to enthusiastic meetings the proposals which it is expected will be placed before the members for their consideration and ballot vote before the end of year is through.

MILITANT UNIONS ARE IN STATE OF UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand appears to be moving toward a big industrial crisis. All the more militant unions are in a state of unrest, including the miners, the seamen and the waterside workers, and there is increasing evidence of a tendency on the part of the more moderate unions to resort to "direct action" in support of ever-growing demands.

The desire of the workers of all grades to get more money at a time of continuously rising prices is reasonable enough. The disquieting feature of the situation is a tendency to disregard constitutional method and to turn a sympathetic ear to the propaganda of extremists. Some of the more influential labor leaders are openly applauding the Russian Bolsheviks, and it is easy enough to trace the current of their ambitions. Members of the parliamentary Labor group have stated that their goal is collectivist control of industry by the unions and the state.

The miners have long been the most aggressive section of New Zealand labor. It is an interesting fact that the most revolutionary elements among the miners are to be found at the state coal mines, where a government department is providing for the men the best mining conditions in the world. The miners have been keeping New Zealand short of coal for two years now and it has become fully apparent that the frequent stoppages, the limitation of production, the "irritation strikes" and the violations of agreements are parts of a deliberate policy intended to break down the existing system of ownership and control. The government declared recently that the limit of its endurance was being reached and that drastic steps might be taken to end an intolerable situation.

The wages paid in the coal mines make it a simple matter for the men to earn 30s. a day if they work in a normal fashion. Their actual average wage seems to exceed £1 a day, but their production dwindles, while industries suffer and the community goes short of fuel, gas and electricity. How far the rank and file of the miners and of the workers generally sympathize with the militant tactics is a question that awaits the test of industrial strife.

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SWISS ADOPTING SOCIAL REFORMS

Following Last Year's General Strike Country Passed Proprietary Representation and an Eight-Hour Working Day

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland — Last year in November a wave of revolution threatened to engulf Switzerland. A universal strike broke out which kept the country in suspense for some days. Even the railwaymen and postal officials stopped work. The government, however, kept calm and refused absolutely to enter into negotiations with the men's leaders while at the same time it announced its perfect willingness to introduce any necessary reforms, political and social.

After the capitulation of the revolutionary elements the federal council stood by its promise. The most important of political reforms, the introduction of the proportional system of electing the People's Chamber, was put into force. The most important industrial reform, the eight-hour day, followed, and quite recently, on October 31, this was succeeded by a popular vote confirming the parliamentary adoption of the eight-hour day for all workers in the railway, postal, telegraph and telephone services.

The new law referring to this reform had been unanimously passed by both houses of the Legislature; however, more than 30,000 Swiss electors having demanded that it should be submitted to a referendum, it could not be put into force immediately. During the three months preceding the referendum an unusually violent controversy raged throughout the country. Again it was proved that the unanimous adoption of a bill by the Swiss chambers does not always convey the opinion of the nation. Six months ago, a new labor law was even rejected outright by the electorate, although it had been unanimously voted by Parliament. This time the decision of Parliament was confirmed, but by only 57 per cent, which is less than three-fifths of the votes cast.

Number of Hours Limited

The new law fixes the working day for the staff of the postal, telegraph, telephones and railway services at eight hours. But it is reasonably flexible in special circumstances. For instance, persons employed at small postoffices or railway stations ought to work nine hours, because plenty of leisure makes their work easier. Where work is heavier, employees are free to work overtime, but not over 150 hours per year; and they are entitled to an additional wage of 25 per cent. Besides some provisions concerning night work and shift work, the law contains regulations about days of rest and annual holidays. There are to be 56 days of rest per year, at least 20 of which ought to coincide with Sundays and general holidays. In addition, every employee must be granted between 7 and 28 days annual vacation, according to age and years of service. From the age of 50 an annual leave of 28 days becomes obligatory for everybody.

Seeing that the best judges of Europe's present economic and financial situation consider increased production to be the sovereign remedy for the evils besetting the world, it is no wonder that the law in question met with vehement opposition, more especially on the part of the middle classes and peasantry. The opponents' chief argument was to the effect that the Swiss people ought to show to the world their earnest willingness to do harder work and to set an example in stopping the prevailing and increasing tendency toward shortening the hours devoted to work. Last year, it is argued, when the eight-hour day was introduced, the opposition kept silent, because people had not yet fully grasped the gravity of the economic situation.

A 48-Hour Week

To these arguments the author of the bill successfully put forward the following argument at a meeting of the Bernese Liberal Party: "The time is past for the employers to fix wages and working hours ad libitum, without taking into consideration the wants and wishes of Labor. Nowadays the workers desire to have their say, and they claim a working week of 48 hours, or less, precisely as a proof of their right of self-determination. We may, or we may not, approve of this modern spirit; but it would be foolhardy and in vain to deny its existence. It is not impossible that in course of time Labor itself will be inclined toward longer hours, but at present it is no business of ours to fight the eight-hour day."

If the referendum on the industrial eight-hour day had taken place now instead of last year, probably the dislike to a reduction of the working time would have caused the rejection of that measure. As it is, Justice demanded that the transport workers should not be left in a position more unfavorable than that of the factory hands. Moreover, the eight-hour day had already been put into practice for the railway, post office, telegraph and telephone employees, and thus the new law meant only the legal confirmation of a fact accomplished.

Opinions Divided

Anyone who reads the discussions on the subject in the Swiss press, and does not know how independent the Swiss citizen is in forming his own opinion, could hardly believe in the uncertainty of the bill's fate up to the last moment. Like all the members of the legislature, all the political daily newspapers of the country—from the communist Zurich "Volksrecht" to the conservative "Journal de Genève"—supported the law. As a rule, the "Journal de Genève" dislikes the informed and centralized handling

of things by the Federal Council, and is generally very skeptical about social reforms; still, it hailed the bill with enthusiasm—partly because the Washington Labor Conference, an outcome of the League of Nations, had created an international convention introducing the eight-hour day in factories, trades, and means of communication. For the same reason other Swiss friends of the League of Nations went in for the new working-time bill. The leaders of the radical party of the Canton of Neuchâtel declared in a public appeal: "This law is a confirmation of a principle proclaimed in the Covenant which the Swiss people has signed with pleasure."

The fate of the bill was regarded with anxiety. The majority of the peasants disliked it because of its pretended advancement of "idleness," while large numbers of middle-class citizens voted against it out of inherent opposition to social reforms. Many others rejected it as a measure when the necessity of an increase in production was so important. Ultimately, the law was adopted by a majority of about 100,000 votes, 369,000 being in favor and 271,000 against, and by 13 cantons as against nine. Seeing, however, that in the cantons of Berne and Lucerne, with their large labor population, only 54 and 51 per cent, respectively, of the voters declared in favor of the law, anxiety as to the fate of the bill appears to have been well-founded.

The bourgeois press hailed the result with great satisfaction, more especially as a means of promoting social class conciliation. But precisely for this very same reason the satisfaction of the Socialist press was far from being unmixed; although this part of the political press had unanimously recommended the law, some of its organs said that a rejection, too, would not have been without advantage, "for it would have accelerated the advent of revolution."

ONTARIO FARMERS CONSIDER PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Farmers clubs throughout Ontario are now discussing the proposed platform of the United Farmers in the next Dominion election, and a number of county conventions of the United Farmers of Ontario have been held to choose delegates to the provincial gathering where the platform will finally be approved. Each county is permitted to bring forward proposals in the report to the provincial convention, but the reports will be similar to a certain extent, because they are all based on the recommendations of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Delegates to Toronto will merely be instructed by constituents as to any desired changes. The draft includes the proposal that the reciprocity pact of 1911 between Canada and the United States be adopted; the reduction of the tariff between Canada and Great Britain by half; the admission to Canada free of all foodstuffs, farm implements and machinery used in the production of foodstuffs and natural resources; the imposition of a 2 per cent tax on incomes over \$1000 of unmarried men and over \$2000 for married men, rising 2 per cent on each additional \$1000 income.

Whatever platform is adopted, the strength of the Farmer Party in the next federal election promises to be great. The same organization that elected a Farmer Legislature in Ontario is available to a large extent for federal purposes, and with a similarity of aims the party following is likely to be as united as in the provincial contest. An evidence of what may be expected in many Ontario ridings was seen in the federal by-election of East Elgin where the Farmer candidate was elected over Liberal and government opponents.

TEACHERS' NEW CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A continuing yearly agreement between teachers and school trustees has been prescribed by the Saskatchewan Government, the new contract being based on representations made by the Teachers' Alliance. The agreement will provide for a 30-day notice for termination from either side, but eliminates the necessity for the preparation of new contracts each year.

The Milner Commission

The latest news to hand that the Egyptian delegation is raising several points, on which its views differ from those of the Milner Commission need not be taken too seriously. It may be merely a move to squash the opposition in Egypt which has recently become very active and threatening.

The Qualifications Of A Good Shoe

EGYPTIAN POLICIES IN PUBLIC MATTERS

Personal Ambitions Still Figure Too Largely to Permit Development of Statesmen Instead of Intriguing Politicians

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It has frequently been pointed out that the press in Egypt, a country still largely illiterate, should not be considered as expressing the average public opinion. Thus, to the uninformed newspaper reader, it might appear that all Egypt was in a turmoil over the doings of the Egyptian delegation in London and their final discussion regarding the agreement which it is proposed will be made between England and Egypt determining the country's future. Many newspapers certainly are waxing furiously with their opponents on the subject, but the vast majority of the Egyptians remain almost exclusively absorbed in the price of cotton, the preparation of the land for winter crops, and the imminent harvesting of their staple food crop, maize. Thereby the majority show wisdom, for, at any rate, they are working toward a tangible end, whereas their political polemics, to which the country should be becoming accustomed by this time, generally fizzle out in utter futility.

The Egyptian press hailed the result with great satisfaction, more especially as a means of promoting social class conciliation. But precisely for this very same reason the satisfaction of the Socialist press was far from being unmixed; although this part of the political press had unanimously recommended the law, some of its organs said that a rejection, too, would not have been without advantage, "for it would have accelerated the advent of revolution."

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF ASKED BY CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—The desirability of continued and even greater protection of the industries of Canada by means of the tariff; the establishment of an expert tariff commission on a permanent basis; and the institution of a general British preferential tariff, were the chief points touched on by the merchants of the border cities in a statement presented to the Dominion tariff commission at its sitting here. The statement pointed out that of the hundreds of industries operating in this section of Ontario over 50 per cent were United States enterprises. Protection, it was claimed, is responsible for their development, and the removal of the protection or the reduction materially of the tariff would mean the immediate industrial death of the border cities and many other industrial sections of Canada.

"(2) The fullest opportunity should be given to the employees of the Canadian National Railways to aspire to fulfill the highest duties of citizenship by the holding of public office. The Canadian Pacific Railway has carried out this policy in the past, giving to the employees who may be called upon to fulfill public duties the necessary leave of absence without sacrificing their seniority. Senator Robertson and Charles Harrison of North Bay are two outstanding examples of this policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"(3) There should be no interference with the exercise of any employee's right to be nominated and run for any public election office.

Three Cases Involved

"(4) The government should make a clear pronouncement, plainly stating their position in this matter.

"(5) If the present franchise act does not assure these rights to the citizens of Canada, then amendments should be introduced immediately, making impossible such a situation as has arisen through Mr. Hanna's actions."

Already several men have been affected by the order. They are A. E.

largely through the influence of Zaghloul's old opponent, Mohamed Pasha said.

The delegation admitted, on presenting the proposed agreement to the Egyptians, that the Milner Commission had offered it for acceptance or refusal as it stood. Many reservations were formulated from this side and the delegation has submitted some, at any rate, of these to London, which, in view of its knowledge of the terms of its submission, can but mean that its action is a political maneuver calculated to check the growing criticism out here.

It may be expected that a definite line of action will be vigorously taken up by the British Government. The franker the language in which its intentions as regards Egypt's future is expressed, the simpler will be the task of seeing them carried out. Much prestige and headway has been lost in the past by the vagueness and indecision of British policy in Egypt. Under actual circumstances there would be no excuse if such were to continue. What the Egyptian admires (if sometimes perhaps grudgingly) in the Englishman is his sense of justice, honesty and straightforwardness. Such a reputation can be fully merited and maintained, and must be it Egypt is to be free from political influence.

Its object must be the efficient self-government of the country, and it is certain that the Milner Commission holds this view. The steps for its attainment have undoubtedly been outlined by the commission in its report, and full publicity should be given, while measures can be taken to insure that the right men will be employed for the purpose of carrying out its recommendation. Then if the Egyptians will pull their weight, drop politics for a season, learn to trust and cooperate with each other, it is certain they will soon realize an independence worth having.

CANADIANS DEMAND RIGHTS AS CITIZENS

Action of Canadian National Railways in Forbidding Employees to Hold Public Office Is Strongly Opposed by Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Organized Labor and the Great War Veterans of Canada are awaiting the result of the meeting of railwaymen in Toronto before taking further action in connection with the edict of D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, forbidding employees of the system from holding public office. Both bodies contend that the edict is an infringement of the rights of free citizenship, and compare the policy involved with that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whereby an employee desirous of striving for public position is given leave of absence without loss of seniority.

It is quite possible that organized Labor will join forces with the veterans in enforcing their views on the subject upon the government, unless a solution is reached in Toronto. Representations made to the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, and Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, so far have met with the response that the question is one for the directors of the system, and not for the government to decide. It is held that the system, though national in character, is to be free from political influence.

Meanwhile the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress has made public its stand on the question which is summed up as follows:

Leave of Absence Given

"(1) The employees of the Canadian National Railways are not civil servants.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—With the recent removal to this city from Atlanta, Georgia, of the office of the Southeastern Water Resources department of the federal government, Asheville will probably be made headquarters for control of flood waters for the entire southeastern section of the country.

Behind the movement to bring this about, the federal government and the railroads are cooperating with the Western Canada Colonization Association. The Dominion government, it was found, could not directly undertake the settlement of privately owned lands, but it could cooperate with any organization so planning, by carrying on propaganda work in countries from which it is proposed to bring settlers.

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URGENT PLEA FOR AID TO FARMERS

Their Situation Serious, Says
Secretary of Agriculture in
Annual Report, Notwithstanding
Crops Were Very Large

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — "The farmers of America," says E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report to President Woodrow Wilson, "have again justified the faith of the Nation in their ability to meet its requirements of food, feed, and raw materials for clothing. They have produced this year, in the face of enormous difficulties, the largest harvest in the history of American agriculture, with a single exception. The combined yield of the 10 principal crops is 13 per cent above the average for five years preceding the outbreak of the world war. The corn crop of 3,199,000,000 bushels is unprecedented, representing more than four-fifths of the world's production. The sweet potato crop of 106,000,000 bushels is the largest ever produced. The rice crop of 52,000,000 bushels is one-fourth greater than the largest crop ever before harvested. The sugar-beet crop is more than one-third larger than the largest ever before recorded. The grain sorghum crop of 149,000,000 bushels is 18 per cent above that of 1919, which was itself record crop. The potato crop of 421,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only once. The oat crop of 1,444,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only three times, and the tame hay crop of 88,000,000 tons only twice. The apple crop of 236,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only once, in 1914. The number of all classes of live stock on farms, although less than the number in 1919, exceeds by 18,214,000 the average for the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war.

Decline in Prices of Products

In midsummer, when the farmers' period of outlay was nearly at an end and their income period was about to begin, a sharp decline occurred in the prices of practically all farm products. Covering nearly everything the farmers had to sell, it did not materially affect the articles they had to buy. For labor and materials used in harvesting they were compelled to pay prices substantially as high as those prevailing during planting and cultivation. The year's output, produced at an abnormally high cost, is worth, at current prices, \$3,000,000,000 less than the smaller crop of 1919 and \$1,000,000,000 less than the still smaller crop of 1918. Live stock and its products also declined to such an extent as to cause serious losses to producers. The prices of all crops on November 1 were 33 per cent below those prevailing when the farmer planted and bore the cost of production.

EDUCATION HOPE OF INDIAN PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Poor pay, long working days, isolation and unattractive living conditions have resulted in lowering the morale and efficiency of the employees in the Indian field service, according to the annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, just made public. The report says:

"The inspection activities of the board brought to light the fact that there is much discontentment prevalent throughout the Indian field service. At many reservations and schools inspected by board members during the year a spirit of unrest and pessimistic state of mind were in evidence. In our opinion this condition calls for immediate consideration and prompt action."

"While the world war is accountable for much of the dissatisfaction prevailing in the field personnel, to which we invite your particular attention, the conditions responsible for the discouragement characterizing the field force are of long standing; the war, with its abnormal developments, aggravated those conditions and intensified the protests against them."

Opposition is expressed to removing restrictions from Indians with more than 50 per cent Indian nativity, lest they be exploited.

Cooperative Organizations

The distribution of farm products through cooperative organizations undoubtedly affords an opportunity for farmers to make more effective use of market information, to properly grade and market their products in commercial quantities, to find larger outlets, and to reduce costs and increase efficiency by shortening the channel between producers and consumers.

"While the Bureau of Markets has developed, to the extent permitted by available funds, a very efficient market-reporting service for the United States, no similar machinery for collecting and disseminating foreign-market information has been provided. It is highly essential that definite provision be made for the building up of this branch of the department's work, in order that it may be in position to render effective service to producers, farm organizations, and others."

I have recommended in the estimates to the Congress that authority be given to consolidate the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the Bureau of Markets. I have been influenced to take this course by a number of important considerations. The first is that each of the bureaux, in accomplishing the important work with which it is charged, needs the additional strength that could be brought to it by some portion of the machinery of the other. In the second place, the legal duties of the two overlap in some directions, and there is a natural and inevitable tendency for each bureau to duplicate a portion of the other's work.

Farm Labor Problem and Credits

The seriousness of the farm labor problem is everywhere realized. It has been present in more or less acute form for more than a decade and failure to recognize its complexity has resulted in many unwise attempts to solve it. Thoroughgoing study of the whole problem is needed as a basis of action, but such a study has been impossible up to this time because of the lack of funds.

Closely related to the credit question is the problem of land ownership.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

"THE MAGIC CHIMES"

Pick-Mangiagalli's Ballet in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
"The Magic Chimes"—pantomime ballet in preamble and one act by Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli, produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in the triple bill with the operas "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "L'Orfeo"; evening of December 2, 1920. The ballet was brought out under the direction of Miss Rosina Galli. The music was directed by Gennaro Papi. The cast:

Pierrot Rosina Galli
Harlequin Giuseppe Bonfiglio
Columbine Florence Randolph
Princess Jessie Rogge
Cavalier Florence Clover

NEW YORK, New York—"Great thought need not necessarily underlie vocal music," remarked a distinguished composer in the course of a certain series of festival concerts, given not long ago, at which new works were produced. He was speaking of another man's piece for voice and orchestra which made a deep impression on him and on others who heard it at its first presentation, and he was endeavoring to answer a query which inevitably arose: How can a thing like this, which in thematic ideas and harmonic structure is neither novel nor striking, be really important and worth applause?

The composer's generalization about vocal music, though casually spoken, was, no doubt, the outcome of much serious pondering upon the works of the repertory masters. And if it is true that great thought need not underlie music the melody of which is sounded by singers, it is probably equally true that great thought need not underlie music the rhythm of which is stepped out by dancers. Again, if the view which the composer professed to hold is considered with reference to particular national schools, probably it would apply best of all to the vocal airs and dance tunes of the Italians, who have always been able to achieve large expression from a modicum of material and out of the simplest forms. Wherefore if Verdi and Puccini, Italian opera makers, have written pages which, from an academic standpoint seem insignificant and which nevertheless go brilliantly in performance, none the less can Pick-Mangiagalli, ballet maker, be expected to write pages which are theorectically of small account but practically are very effective.

That, indeed, is what has happened. Just as the men who fashioned the scores of "Aida" and "Tosca" disclose a knack, which no analyst has even quite accounted for, or putting their music into correct emotional relation with the dialogue of their singers, so, correspondingly, the man who fashioned the score of "The Magic Chimes" shows a power that can better be felt than explained of adjusting his melody, harmony, rhythm and instrumentation truthfully to the action of his dancers and pantomimists. Pick-Mangiagalli knows well how to indicate in tone the feeling of dramatic scenes, especially of scenes conceived in fantastic or in mock-tragic vein, as those of his ballet by turns are, according to whether roguish Harlequin or melancholy Pierrot holds the center of the stage. He may not be a composer for the concert room; he might, if put to the test in pure symphonic music, prove to lack the comedy touch. All that can be said is, that in devising an accompaniment for his little mimetic play about an enchanted clock and some amorous clowns, he shows himself not so much a remarkable master of music in the abstract as a master of the applied art of making music heighten comic character and enforce the point of comic situations.

Interest, then, depends little on the thought underlying the music of "The Magic Chimes" and a good deal on that underlying the scheme of characterization and action planned for the dancers and mimes, or, in a word, on the scenario. And even here, the question less concerns persons and plot than manner of treatment; for the figures that present themselves to the audience are merely conventional masks borrowed, or imitated, from the early eighteenth century theater of Venice, and the story they act out is but a fanciful form of the intrigue of three, which in recent decades has dominated the theater of Paris. The subject, briefly put, is a prank played by Columbine on Pierrot, to call him back from his infatuation with the Princess of the Dream into subjection to herself. Harlequin helps her carry out the design by putting into Pierrot's possession a clock which has a sweetly-sounding chime and which purports to have a wish-gratifying charm. Taking the tinkling timepiece under his arm, Pierrot goes to the Princess' garden. There after much serenading and moonlight languishing, he succeeds only in getting himself, mask, white suit, and everything but mandolin, picked up by some damsels attending the Princess and thrown into a fishpool.

Now the scenario of the piece, apart from this episode of Pierrot's ducking, discloses such slight originality that it, after all, can hardly be the real source of interest. Little thought underlies the music, little underlies the play. What is left? Nothing but the interpretation, the chief element of which instead of being dancing, as one might imagine, is pantomime. Plainly dancing is not a leading consideration, since the only solo dancing role in the piece, that of Columbine, is taken by a minor artist, Miss Rudolph. To pantomime, therefore, the interpretation all comes down; that is to say, to Mr. Bonfiglio's gifts for buffoonery as exemplified in Harlequin and to Miss Galli's powers of sentimental portraiture as exemplified in Pierrot. Old-school pantomime, be it recalled, has rare opportunity for illustration at the Metropolitan Opera House, not being called for in

the usual run of those dance diversions introduced into the middle of certain operas and called ballets. Accordingly, Metropolitan subscribers must have delighted in the surprise of finding in their Miss Galli, whose skill as dancer they have often applauded, a pantomimist of the first order.

A very evanescent thing, those who attended the Metropolitan presentation found, pantomime is, having no obvious technique, as dancing was. Even in some of its most appealing manifestations it is but a momentary gesture, as when Pierrot waves his arm from the fountain for somebody to come to his rescue; or still more trifling, it is but an instantaneous attitude, as when Pierrot, some time after the garden frolic is over and his clothes are dried, strikes a pose, as if starting to go, yet not moving, expressing him somewhat in look of eye and curl of lip, but putting his chief meaning into an upward slant of arm, a backward turn of hand and an exquisitely slight crook of forefinger.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England — The London Symphony Orchestra have every cause to be satisfied with the start of their winter season of concerts at Queen's Hall. On the first night, November 1, seat-holders entered the hall to a monotonous chant from the box-office of "All" tickets sold, all tickets sold," addressed to those applicants who trusted to find admittance at the eleventh hour. When at length the concert began, it was a full, brilliant house which greeted Albert Coates with hearty applause as he stepped on the platform.

The program contained but four works (though it lasted over two hours) and stood thus: Overture, "Cockaigne," Elgar; Concerto in D minor (No. 3) for piano and orchestra, Rachmaninoff; (solo piano forte, Alfred Cortot); Symphony in B minor (unfinished), Schubert; Scythian Suite, Prokofieff.

The Elgar Overture made an excellent beginning and was an apt tribute to the great city whose name the orchestra bears. Nowadays the vivid musical portraiture of "Cockaigne" has an almost historical value. One realized with sudden amazement that it paints qualities and aspects of London which belonged to Victorian and Edwardian times rather than to post-war conditions when the real Londoner is half submerged beneath a foreign influx. But the inherent truth of Elgar's music remains untouched, and its pictures of cockney wit, energy and sentiment are as fresh as ever. A splendid performance was secured under Mr. Coates, every familiar point in the orchestration told and a number of beautiful but unfamiliar details also emerged from the score, thanks to his insight and sympathy.

Not much need be said of the Schubert Symphony. It was finely felt and finely given, though possibly the second movement was treated so lucidly that it lost something of its marvelous romance. However, the lovely tone and phrasing of the horns must not pass unnoticed.

The full significance of the concert lay in the two Russian works and the incomparable playing of Cortot. Heard together, the Rachmaninoff Concerto and Prokofieff's Scythian Suite might well stand as types of the two Russias—the old intellectual order which gave such artists as Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Borodin, Moussorgsky and many others to the world—the other representative of those ideas, egotism and emotions which, at a very short remove stand for the creed which has produced Bolshevism. In artistic jargon before the war, it was called "futurism," but now that the passage of six years has converted it into the "present," few illustrations are left regarding its import.

Prokofieff's Scythian Suite, written in 1914, is cleverness itself, and its four movements evoke to a remarkable degree the elemental atmosphere and those pictures of primitive man which the composer is said to have aimed at. Rhythm, color, exciting sounds, all are there; a harmonic system which must be heard to be believed; extreme complexity of material manipulated to produce prehistoric simplicity and directness—the utmost resources of civilized art employed to conjure up uncivilized crudity. The composer has well-nigh achieved the impossible. Also—curiously enough—his music more nearly turns itself into another art (that of painting) than could have seemed feasible had it not been experienced. One has an indescribable impression of seeing rather than hearing. For people who believe that the principal function of music is to express things which the other arts can only imply in a lesser degree—for such people, this complete abrogation of the characteristics of music is very distressing.

But it is impossible to deny recognition to the brilliant ability with which Prokofieff has marshaled his means. The first movement is said to be largely landscape painting, indicative of mountains, plains and cavalcades of horsemen; the second is a wild dance. The third is described as a nocturne with a romantic atmosphere. (A mere twentieth century Philistine thought that the imitation of mosquitoes in full song was perfect). The fourth movement certainly has something grandiose about it. The music depicts a great rite in honor of the Sun-God: a procession of priests and votaries, and a great assembly witnessing the rising of the sun." It is the best thing in the suite: breadth of vision and breadth of treatment go hand in hand. Excitement is piled upon excitement, as the throngs of

people converge upon the imagination, and the movement, marked "tempestuoso," works up to a terrific climax. Its reception in London was ambiguous. A handful of people fled half way through with the air of those leaving a stricken city. Of the hundreds who remained most were divided between their admiration for the performers and their perplexity at the music. A few seemed to like it. Far different had been the reception accorded to Cortot and Rachmaninoff's Concerto in D minor. This work is not as well known as the second Concerto (in C minor) but it is fully as beautiful and as brilliant a vehicle for the display of pianistic achievement. The opening of the first movement in especial is one of those bits of sheer inspiration which come to Rachmaninoff at times. It is a hauntingly lovely tune, and so simple when one comes to analyze it, for it is close akin to Russian folk song. As for Cortot's playing, no word save "incomparable" seems to suit it. The house fairly rose at him after the concerto and would only fall quiet when he consented to play a study by Saint-Saëns as an encore.

Altogether the concert has been "the talk of the town" ever since.

OPERA SEASON IN PHILADELPHIA OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The real feature of the reopening of the Academy of Music to the Metropolitan Opera Company was the prodigious difficulty polite society had in getting its limousines afterward; but music and not social polemics must be our theme. The Metropolitan Company had been away from its old home for 10 years, occupying the house it bought from Hammerstein, on North Broad Street, where the name still stands.

The drawing card for this resounding night was Caruso, in "La Juive." An orchestra seat for the occasion cost \$11, and at that a great many persons pleaded in vain for a chance to buy, Caruso, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the famously easy acoustics of the auditorium, surprised the audience—and may have surprised himself too—with the force and fire of his dramatic action in the great scene with the Cardinal that opens the fourth act. It was as though, finding the singing less arduous than heretofore, he could devote more of his energy to gesture and posture. But he flung to the galleries the largess of his high notes as of old. Ross Pascella was his adequate foil as the darkly beautiful Rachel, and the power and pathos of her singing matched that of the tenor. Caruso has an amiable way of helping those with him in the cast; he is too much of an artist to crowd the rest out of consideration.

Leon Rothier, looking much as did Sir Herbert Tree in "Henry VIII," was the Cardinal, and the outpouring reverberation of his voice was secure of intonation, as is not always the case when a basso becomes vehement. To say that Artur Bodanzky is led to say that the ensemble was cohesive, and that the chorus work was precisely synchronous with the orchestra. It would never do to leave out of consideration a thoroughly charming ballet, which in a mimic warfare before castle walls enlivened the third act. Rosina Galli arranged the maneuvers and was their principal figure.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's recent Philadelphia concert was rather disappointing. The orchestral best of it was the Mendelssohn octet for strings, which came first, and the best part of the octet was the fugue begun by the cellos, followed by the violins, in the final movement. The Scherzo tripped and sang its way out of fairyland in irresistible reminder of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music.

Jean Bedetti played the Lalo cello concerto very well indeed, with a largeness both of tone and of style that won the way to immediate favor.

He is a player of thoroughness of schooling, with no merely superficial graces and devices. When he had finished he returned to the ranks to take part in Stravinsky's "Petrushka" suite and the audience was pleased with him for that, and said so with the applause which so often seems a crude and impotent way of expressing communicative feeling.

Stravinsky's music, with all its tingling effects of carnival stridency and blarney, left the audience less impressed with the musical concepts than with the wide variety of noises producible from the large array of instruments engaged.

The piano, played by Raymond Havens, is not intended to "Cry out on top of question" very often, and it was one of the instruments that seemed to give the urban Mr. Monteux a good deal of concern for an exact alignment.

If the Boston players were not at their best, the same may be said of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which had an off day in the presentation of Beethoven's ninth symphony, preceded by his third Leonore overture.

The singers made hard work of the very difficult choral finale, and the soloists of that all but impossible quartet. Royal Dadmun, baritone, revealed a voice to be commended unusually when he sang alone.

A Boston organization called the Italian Symphony Orchestra is to give a concert in Symphony Hall, Boston, tomorrow evening, with Raffaele Martino conducting, and Mme. Alice Baschi, contralto, as soloist.

The program includes: "Triumphal," Demelli; "Hymn to the Sun," from "Iris," Mascagni; "To the Medieval Castle," Bolzoni; "Sicilian Vespers," Verdi. Mme. Baschi will sing, among several numbers, the invocation of Ulrica from "The Masked Ball" and "Habla de mí" from "Carmen."

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MALIPIERO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Francesco Malipiero, the young Italian insurgent whose "Seven Songs" were recently hissed at Paris and whose quartet found far more cordial reception in the Berkshires of Massachusetts, is not accustomed to doing things half way. His powerful attack against the Italian opera and all that the term has come to connote, is based upon dramatic no less than upon musical foundations, and will possibly lead, in Italy, to the rise of a new school that shall change the entire structure of the opera.

It is thus natural that he should prefer to write his own libretti—although the word libretto, when applied to the strange books he writes for himself, loses much of its former meaning. Malipiero, having grown up in the atmosphere of futurism, has caught some of the futuristic rebellion against modern long-windedness; he has in him not a little of their dynamic spirit, their desire for swift, certain power. In more than one respect he is intellectually French, particularly in his extremely individualistic interpretation of art and the artist.

This interpretation extends even to the very instruments of the orchestra, which he considers as personal entities, as highly developed individuals. For instance, where orchestral thinking has long threatened to become superficial because of the facile division of the instruments into well-defined "families" and into personages, so to speak, of greater or less importance, to Malipiero there is no such thing as primary or secondary importance. Each instrument may, according to the exigencies of the score, assume first, second or third place as the case may call for.

Yet it may be noticed, in his theory of the new opera, that all individuals must be subordinated to the greater whole. Not even the voice, which seems to be the characteristic par excellence of opera, may usurp the position of leader. Indeed, it is against the voice particularly that Malipiero directs his fight, and this is as discernible in his libretti as it is in his scores. He even foresees a time when the voice may not even have to be understood as the vehicle of intelligent words, so long as its musical potentialities are made to blend with the purpose of the whole.

It cannot be said that the daring young Italian is beyond his experimental stage as yet. His recently published book of libretti would seem to reveal this. For example, in "Pantera" he does not employ the voice at all, but has a dancer mime her inner experiences before various problems that arise for her. The musical element is performed predominant.

That he himself felt the need of the human voice was shown in his much-discussed "Seven Songs" ("Sette Canzoni"), which may yet prove to be the most important of his operatic innovations. The songs are connected in idea, but not too closely; in each of the "songs," which consists of an action centering around the song, there is an attempt—as in most of his stage work, by the way—to utilize the dramatic element of contrast. This element he seeks to present in quintessence, more or less synthetically; he himself calls the pieces "dramatic expressions." He has provided himself with abundant opportunity for musical commentary of both the colorful and the dramatic

THE HOME FORUM

Behind It a Gray Down
 Long lines of cliff breaking have left
 a chasm;
 And in the chasm are foam and yellow
 sands;
 Beyond, red roofs about a narrow
 wharf.
 In cluster; then a moulder'd church;
 and higher
 A long street climbs to one tall
 tower'd mill;
 And high in heaven behind it a gray
 down;
 With Danish barrows; and a hazel-
 wood,
 By autumn mutters haunted, flourishes
 Green in a cuplike hollow of the down.
 —Lord Tennyson.

Matthew the Mat Seller

As surely as February came, would Matthew present his . . . face at our door, with the three rush mats which he knew that our cottage required; and as surely did he receive the sum of fifteen shillings in return for his commodity, notwithstanding an occasional remonstrance from some flippanceman or domineering cook, who would endeavor to send him off with an assurance that his price was double that usually given and that no mat ever made with rushes was or could be worth five shillings. "His honor always deals with me," was Matthew's mild response, and an appeal to the parlor never failed to settle matters to his entire satisfaction. . . . Except on his annual visit with his merchandise, we never saw the good old mat worker; nor did I even know where he resided, until the want of an additional mat for my greenhouse, towards the end of last April, induced me to make inquiry concerning his habitation.

I had no difficulty in obtaining a direction to his dwelling; and found that, for a poor old mat maker, Matthew was a person of more consideration and note in our little world than I could have expected, being, in a word, one of the honestest, soberest, and most industrious men in the neighborhood.

He lived, I found, in Barkham Dingle, a deep woodland dell, communicating with a large tract of unenclosed moors and commons in the next parish, convenient doubtless to Matthew, as affording the rushes of which his mats were constructed, as well as heath for brooms, of which he was said to have lately established a manufacture, and which were almost equally celebrated for durability and excellence with the articles that he had made for so many years. In Barkham Dingle lived old Matthew, with a grand-daughter, who was, I found, also renowned for industry and good humor; and, one fine afternoon towards the end of April, I set forth in my little pony phaeton, driven by

that model of all youthful servingmen, our boy John, to make my purchase. Our road lay through a labyrinth of cross-country lanes, intermingled with every here and there a score or two of sheep, the small flock of some petty farmer, were nestled with their young

Lincoln's style in his noblest utterances eludes a final analysis as completely as the exquisite pages of our great romancer, yet in striving to understand some of the causes of that perfection we may use the hint which Hawthorne has given us. Lincoln had "a great deal of prac-

his course. The politician was lost in the statesman. His whole life, indeed, was a process of enfranchisement from selfish and narrow views. He stood at last on a serener height than other men of his epoch, breathing an ampler air, perceiving more truly the eternal realities. And his

incredible: his sincerity and insensibility were only too obvious. Finally I had to fight my way through to a sort of producer in the face of an unresisting, amusing, friendly, but heart-breaking, obstructive principal." —From "Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Some Memories," collected by Max Beerbohm.

*"Winter, New Hampshire"***THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

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lambs among the golden gorse and the feathery broom, and which started his debates against Douglas made him known to the nation: endless talks in country stores, endless jests in frontier taverns, twenty years of pleading in the circuit courts, twenty-five years of constant political discussion. His law partner has noted his incessant interest in the precise meaning of words. His reputation for clear statement to a jury was the result of his passion for putting ideas into language "plain enough for any boy to comprehend." Lincoln's mind worked slowly, and he was long in finding the words that exactly expressed his thoughts, but when he had once hit upon the word or phrase he never forgot it. "He read less and thought more than any man in the country," says Herndon with a sort of pride, and it should be remembered that throughout his gradual development as a master of his mother tongue he was preoccupied, not with words for their own sake, but solely with words as the garb of ideas.

Leaving chaise, and steed, and driver, to await our return by the gate, Dash and I pursued our way by a winding yet still precipitous path to the bottom of the dell. . . . Primroses, cowslips, pansies, orchises, ground-lvys, and wild hyacinths, were blended in gorgeous profusion with the bright wood-vetch, the light wood-anemone, and the delicate wood-sorrel, which sprang from the mossy roots of the beeches, unrivaled in grace and beauty, more elegant even than the lily of the valley that grew by its side. Nothing could exceed the delightful scene of that winding wood-walk.

I soon came in sight of the place of my destination, a low-browed, thatched cottage, perched like a wild-duck's nest at the very edge of the pool, and surrounded by a little garden redeemed from the forest—a small clearing, where cultivated flowers, and beds of berry-bushes, and pear and cherry trees, in full blossom, contrasted strangely yet pleasantly with the wild scenery around.

The cottage was very small, yet it had the air of snugness and comfort which one loves to associate with the dwellings of the industrious peasantry. A goodly fogot-pile, a donkey-shed, and a pigsty, evidently inhabited, confirmed this impression; and geese and ducks swimming in the water, and chickens straying about the door added to the cheerfulness of the picture.

As I approached, I recognized an old acquaintance in a young girl, who,

with a straw basket in her hand, was engaged in feeding the cocks and hens—no less a person than pretty Bessy, the young market-woman. . . . Any Wednesday or Saturday morning, during the spring or summer, might Bessy be seen on the road to Bedford, trudging along by the side of her little cart, hardly larger than a wheelbarrow, drawn by a sedate and venerable donkey, and laden with coops full of cackling or babbling inmates, together with baskets of fresh eggs. . . .

Never did any more completely realize the bean ideal of a young, happy, innocent, country girl, than Matthew's grand-daughter.—"Belford Regis," Mary Russell Mitford.

LINCOLN'S STYLE
 It is not too much to say of him (Lincoln) that he is among the greatest masters of prose ever produced by the English race." —The (London) Spectator.

It is said that Nathaniel Hawthorne was once asked the secret of his style. That consummate writer replied—"no doubt with one of his inscrutable smiles"—"it is the result of a great deal of practice. It comes from the desire to tell the simple truth as honestly and vividly as I can." The flawless perfection of Lin-

coln's style changed as the man changed. What he saw and felt at his solitary final post he has in part made known, through a slowly perfected instrument of expression. So transparent is the language of the Gettysburg Address and of the Second Inaugural that one may read through them as through a window, Lincoln's wise and gentle and unselfish heart. Other praise is needless.—Bliss Perry.

Author and Actor

Bernard Shaw thus describes Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at rehearsal: "He was always attended in the theatre by a retinue of persons with no defined business there, who were yet on the salary list. There was one capable gentleman who could get things done; and I decided to treat him as the stage manager; but until I saw his name in the bill under that heading I never felt sure that he was not some casual acquaintance whom Tree had met in the club or in the street and invited to come in and make himself at home. Tree did not know what a stage manager was, just as he did not know what an author was. He had not even made up his mind any too definitely what an actor was. One moment he would surprise and delight his courtiers (for that is the nearest word I can find for his staff and entourage) by some stroke of kindness and friendliness. The next he would commit some appalling breach of etiquette by utterly ignoring their functions and privileges, when they had any. It was amiable and modest in him not to know his own place, since it was the highest in the theatre; but it was exasperating in him not to know anyone else's. I very soon gave up all expectation of being treated otherwise than as a friend who had dropped in; so, finding myself as free to interfere in the proceedings as anyone else who had dropped in would apparently have been, I interfered not only in my proper department but in every other as well; and nobody gainsaid me. One day I interfered to such an extent that Tree was moved to a mildly sarcastic remonstrance. 'I seem to have heard or read somewhere,' he said, 'that plays have actually been produced and performances given, in this theatre, under its present management, before you came. According to you that must not have happened. How do you account for it?' 'I can't account for it,' I replied, with the blunt good faith of a desperate man. 'I suppose you put a notice in the papers that a performance will take place at half past eight, and take money at the doors. Then you have to do the play somehow. There is no other way of accounting for it.' On two such occasions it seemed so brutal to worry him, and so hopeless to advance matters beyond the preliminary arrangement of the stage business (which I had already done) that I told him quite cordially to put the play through in his own way, and shook the dust of the theatre from my feet. On both occasions I had to yield to urgent appeals from other members of the cast to return and extricate them from a hopeless mess; and on both occasions Tree took leave of me as if it had been very kind of me to look in as I was passing to see his rehearsals, and received me on my return as if it were still more friendly of me to come back and see how he was getting on. I tried once or twice to believe that he was only pulling my leg; but that was

New Hampshire in the winter is still far behind New Hampshire of the summer months in the affections of pleasure seekers, and, no doubt, it has far to go before it can supply the variety of interests which summer vacationists somehow demand. But signs are not wanting that the call of the big snows, as some writer has put it, will prove more strong with the increasing years. Artists, and particularly snow painters, are already producing pictures of the snow-clad hills which are doing much to direct the attention to the beauties of winter landscape. These New Hampshire hills have not the vastness of the Rockies or the Alps, but they possess on the other hand a serenity that is at once restful and enjoyable.

Author and Actor

Uncle Eb and David were away buying cattle, half the week, but Elizabeth Brower was always at home to look after my comfort. She was up betimes in the morning and singing at her work long before I was out of bed. When the breakfast was near ready she came to my door with a call so full of cheerfulness and good nature that it was the best thing in the day. And often, at night, I have known her to come into my room when I was lying awake with some hard problem, to see that I was properly covered or that my window was not open too far. As we sat alone together, of an evening, I have seen her listen for hours while I was committing the Odes of Horace, with a curiosity that finally gave way to resignation. Sometimes she would look over my shoulder at the printed page and try to discern some meaning in it. When Uncle Eb was with us he would often sit a long time with his head turned attentively as the lines came rattling off my tongue.

"Cur'us talk!" he said, one evening,

as I paused a moment, while he crossed the room for a drink of water.

"Don' seem t' make no kind o' sense," I call it a purty thin crop." —Irving Bacheller in "Eben Holden."

With a Whirr of Wings

And now, if the night shall be cold, across the sky Linnets and twites, in small flocks shelter-skelter, All the afternoon to the gardens fly, From thistle-down pastures hurrying to gain the shelter Of American rhododendron or cherry laurel; And here and there, near chilly setting of sun, In an isolated tree a congregation Of starlings chatter and chide, Thicket as summer leaves, in garulous quarrel: Softly they hush as one,— The tree top springs,— And off, with a whirr of wings. They fly by the score To the holly-thicket, and there with myriads more Dispute for the roosts; and from the unseen nation A babel of tongues, like running water unceasing, Makes live the wood.

—Robert Bridges.

"The Desires of Thine Heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest joys of the student of Christian Science is the discovery that the promises of the Bible are true for today as for the age and people to whom they were originally given. One may still "ask, and receive"; he may call and God will answer; he may even seek and obtain the desires of his heart.

For the study of Christian Science literature and of the textbook, Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals to every earnest seeker after Truth the spiritual world wherein, with God, all good things are possible now, and where well-being, happiness, and peace are present and lasting realities.

This joyous world of health, abundance, and satisfied desire has sometimes failed of recognition and promises have seemed unfulfilled only because man has neglected the simple rules of availng prayer. James explained that blessings were not received because the asking was "amiss."

Long before, the psalmist made a very comforting statement: "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart."

This "delighting" in God is always the necessary preliminary to divinely answered desire. Primarily, it means turning oneself and all one's affairs over to the direction and safe-keeping of the Father-Mother Love, ceasing to worry or to plan, and trusting God to justify the promise and fill the desire and the need. But to "delight" intelligently in God means something more than this. True faith is never blind. Men must know the God in whom they trust and should have some conception of the wisdom, power, and tenderness in which they would rejoice.

It is here that Christian Science takes issue with conventional theology and, basing its assertions on the statements of the Bible, declares that God is not an unintelligent, corporeal being in a distant place called heaven, but that He is Spirit, divine Mind, Life, good; heaven is in reality, as in Jesus' words, the kingdom "within," a present consciousness filled with harmony and good. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 357), "History teaches that the popular and false notions about the Divine Being and character have originated in the human mind. As there is in reality but one God, one Mind, wrong notions about God must have originated in a false supposition, not in immortal Truth, and they are fading out. They are false claims, which will eventually disappear, according to the vision of St. John in the Apocalypse." Logically, the universe of Spirit's creating must be spiritual, a universe of perfect idea and not of imperfect matter, of perpetual Life and ever-present good, wherein failure and disappointment, evil, sickness, and death are unknown.

Once man understands that God is never responsible for misfortune, matter, or imperfection of any kind, and that these negations of good appear in human experience only because humanity has ignored reality and the perfect spiritual creation, he is free of the mental shackles that have seemed to chain him to disaster and unhappiness. He can "delight" in the Lord with enthusiasm and security, for it is not difficult to rejoice in a kindly creator who bestows only good, beauty, and joy, not to trust in Mind that is itself the only existing wisdom and power.

Moreover, to turn thus resolutely from matter and the unhappy falsities of human thought to Spirit and its harmonious creation is the only way ever to find real happiness or lasting satisfaction. To "delight" in God and His universe, instead of in materialism, is the only method of banishing, now and here, every care and every sorrow, and of substituting mental sunshine for despondency and disappointment.

On page 1 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written: "Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." No sooner does any man turn away from matter and evil toward Spirit and perfection, consciously rejoicing in the Lord, than he finds that this molding and exalting of his desires has already begun. His wishes have been transformed. It is not now the success of some possible business adventure or the material supply of a material lack that occupies his chief attention; nor is it even bodily health that is his greatest concern. Rather is it harmony, spiritual abundance, and spiritual knowledge that become of the utmost importance to him. In a word, it is divine good that is the sum of all his longing. Such desire is true prayer, and this is the prayer that God hears and answers today as of old. For the real man being spiritual and perfect, the chief factor in a divinely ordered spiritual creation, must necessarily desire only spiritual blessings. Only such can this real man receive and only such does God, Spirit, bestow.

How happily is all desire thus simplified and purified! No need to seek hither and thither after the gratification of countless varying whims! No wasted efforts to attain some elusive, human goal! No burden of choice between this and that, no feverish haste, no confusion of doubts and fears!

God is the only reality. Good is

powerful enough to conquer every human obstacle and bright enough to banish every seeming shadow. Good as Principle is all that man needs and all that he desires.

Of the fulfillment of such desire he may be perfectly assured. Indeed, already it is fulfilled and the prayer answered, since God, Himself, is both its prompter and its reward, and everywhere abounds. Divine Mind, always active, requires expression through its perfect ideas, man and the spiritual universe. It permits neither idleness nor somnolence, but reveals everywhere a glorified and joyous energy and tireless, spiritual vigor. In proportion, then, as the individual consciously reflects, or accords with, this supreme Mind and lays hold of the spiritual universe does he find active good made manifest to him and expressed through him and all his affairs.

"Delighting" in the Lord, seeing spiritually as He sees, thinking as He thinks, turning aside from all that is imperfect and unlike Him, one becomes aware that he is even now possessed of heaven, where Principle governs, desire is satisfied, and joy and well-being are assured.

In Bermuda

On the other side of the street are the shops, queer, low, dark, and looking for the most part singularly alike. All have the open piazza in front, two or three yards wide, supported as to its roof, or ceiling, by slender columns. From these piazzas flights of stairs lead to the dwelling-houses of the slaves. Donkeys, horses, negroes of every age, size, and shade, carts, crates, sacks, barrels, and boxes are mingled in seemingly inextricable confusion, and laughter and hilarity abound. There goes a scarlet-coated soldier, and past him strides a tall figure in the green uniform of the Royal Irish Rifles. Yonder a dozen marines are disembarking. Here comes a turbanned negro, balancing a basket of lemons on her head. She lowers it to her arm, seemingly without effort, as we ask her question, smiling and showing teeth as white as milk and even as rows of corn.—Julia C. R. Dorr, "Bermuda."

Make the Logs Sparkle

Crack your first nut and light your first fire.
 Roast your first chestnut crisp on the bar;
 Make the logs sparkle, stir the blaze higher,
 Logs are cheery as sun or as star,
 Logs we can find wherever we are.

—Christina Rossetti.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Evolution of the League

The League of Nations is fallen upon hard times. Born, so to speak, in the purple, it is being nurtured amidst criticism and doubts. Its parents, *de jure*, were, perhaps, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil; its foster father, unquestionably, the President of the United States. In other words, its clauses were framed through the untiring labor of the first two, but their labors would have been unavailing had not Mr. Wilson, then in the zenith of his popularity and power, made the League his own, and forced it upon "the big three," as the price of the adherence of the United States to the Peace of Versailles. In the late autumn of 1918, the League was a more or less academic issue with European statesmen. Any person who ever talked to them on the subject must have been aware that their great object was to get on with the peace, leaving the League to be subsequently negotiated at leisure. The arrival of Mr. Wilson in Paris changed this procedure. He insisted that the covenant must become a part of the peace, and that the framing of it should be the first duty of the Conference. In this way he calculated that the parties to the peace would be compelled to accept the League. It never seems to have occurred to him that the Senate in Washington might reject both.

The next move was seen in the adherence of forty-one powers to the League, the exclusion of the nations of the Central Alliance, and the flat refusal of the United States to be entangled in it. It was obvious to the man in the street that the idea had gone utterly askew. With Germany, Russia, and the United States outside the League, that organization's power and prestige were tremendously depreciated. Sooner or later its own incompleteness was bound to produce further disruption. The first evidence of this disruptive tendency has just been offered in the withdrawal of the Argentine delegation. Now the decision of the government in Buenos Aires may not amount to very much in itself. It may even be extremely childish for a country to act in such a way simply because it has been outvoted. That is not the crux of the situation. The crux is that the action of Argentina shows that the League is already discredited in its eyes. Had the nations of the Central Alliance and the United States formed part of the League, had even the United States without the Central Nations subscribed to it, Argentina would have felt the inconvenience, if not the danger of its action. As it is, the impression is about that though it may be well to be in, there may be advantages in being out. And so hesitation plays the game of disruption.

One thing, without any doubt at all, the behavior of Argentina proves. It is that the real trouble with nations is not getting them to make promises, but to keep their promises. The aim of the League in a way was to insure the performance of these promises, but it was never very clear from the beginning that this aim was capable of realization. Its framers, it is to be suspected, took their own standards of conduct too nearly as representing those of the world. But a reference to the treaties of the last few centuries might have convinced them that when supposed interests clash with promises, the promises have a way of approximating to the proverbial pie crust. Anyone who was in Europe during those terrible summer days of 1914, when the determination of the British Empire swung in the balance, must remember all that hung on the question as to whether Germany would adhere to her treaty obligations with respect to Belgium; and how the supposed advantage of the back door into France tipped the scale against her solemn promise to Belgium.

It is clear that the promises of a League can be broken as readily as those of a treaty, and the question of the League is resolved in this way back to the elemental forces of the human mind. No human being would pretend that all the nations stand at the same point of civilization and moral development. It would be an interesting task to attempt to record their names under the centuries in which they stand in the order of these, quite irrespective of their accomplishment in the way of engineering or chemistry, or the invention of engines of war. Where, for instance, has Turkey reached with her faculty for Armenian massacres and the degradation of womanhood? Has she advanced a yard beyond the century of Bajazet, when the ten thousand captives were butchered on the field of Nicopolis? or are the methods of Lenine an improvement upon those of Peter the Great in the seventeenth century? Nor could the inquiry end here. It would have to be extended, without favor, to all the nations, and the index number would have to be annus Domini.

It is here that the real hope and the actual problem of the League manifests itself. The hope in the effort of the nations to approximate their policy to the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount: the problem in their failures to attain to it. Nations are only overgrown families, and families multiplied units. Consequently the battle has to be waged primarily, in every case, with the individual personal equation. As the individual sets obedience to Principle before obedience to the senses, so does the individual become a factor for good in the world; and in proportion as the outlook of this individual permeates the family, and the outlook of such a family the nation, the nation becomes a factor in world progress. Of course if the conduct of all the nations approached the standard of the Sermon on the Mount, a League of Nations would be easily realizable, though it might not be necessary. At the same time a League founded upon the fear of something worse occurring is not particularly likely to endure.

Whatever the ultimate fate of the League, it has already given evidence of a wonderful experiment. For the first time in history forty nations, of varying ideals and passions, have sat down together, in supreme good

faith, to attempt to fashion a new world by the guidance of reason and Principle, rather than intrigue and struggle. That there may be some intrigue in the lobbies, and some element of struggle in the divisions, does not detract from the grandeur of the effort one iota. The experiment may fail, because the test of the centuries may prove the moral gulf to be unbridgeable, or the variations of civilization too severe. But if it fails, it will only fail temporarily, and the effort will have been made and the example set. Out of the ashes of the failure will be hatched the Phoenix of a future success. It is as inevitable as anything can be. For already underneath what the man in the street dismisses casually as the world's unrest, the reader of the signs of the times sees the birth throes of a new world.

Friends of Art

THE Friends of Art movement is gaining ground in America. Chicago has a flourishing society, and Baltimore is now holding meetings and urging Baltimoreans to join her newly formed Friends of Art, the purpose of which is to purchase works for the Art Museum which will be erected, in ideal surroundings, contiguous to the Johns Hopkins University buildings.

There is no better or more profitable way of interesting people in art, and coordinating effort, than these Friends of Art societies. For all can participate. Every one can be a Friend. The parent body is the Société des Amis du Louvre, which antedated the Kaiser Friedrich-Museums-Verein. These are wealthy and important societies, and they have enriched the French and German National Collections with many noble gifts. For some reason or another England avoided the pleasant name of Friends of Art and called her gathering-in-of-treasures society the National Art Collections Fund. This was founded in 1903, and it has been instrumental in procuring for the nation many valuable and important works, including Holbein's "Christiana of Denmark, Duchess of Milan," that adorable portrait, and the Rokeby "Venus." The procedure is similar to that of the French and German societies. Each member pays one guinea annually. With a roll of several thousand members the income is sufficient to acquire many works of moderate value. When a masterpiece comes into the market, at a very high price, the committee makes a special appeal to the government, and to wealthy patrons of art, and invariably succeeds. Their names carry weight and are guarantees of wisdom and expert knowledge of the needs of the National Collections.

England has another Friends of Art association. This is the Contemporary Art Society, which was founded in 1910 to purchase the works of living artists of talent "who are imperfectly, or not at all, represented in the national and municipal galleries." Among the acquisitions of the Contemporary Art Society are Augustus John's "Smiling Woman"; "Ben Ledi," by D. Y. Cameron; "The Red Ruin," by C. J. Holmes; "Lowestoft Bowl," by William Nicholson; "The Green Apple," by Charles Conder, and "Portrait of George Moore," by Walter Sickert. The works of art acquired by this society are lent to various galleries in turn, and it is understood that the treasures which have stood the test of time will, after a period of years, be offered to the nation.

The problems that confront the Friends of Art in Baltimore, and other towns of half a million or so inhabitants, are much the same as those of Paris, London, and Berlin. But in the smaller towns the Friends of Art are usually a confraternity of people who know each other, who can discuss the aims of the society, and who can consider, in frequent meetings, the difficulty that faces all groups of Friends of Art—how to obtain more members. A few will subscribe for the glory of art, a few for the honor of the town, but the majority, alas, can be only beguiled by seeing some personal advantage in becoming a Friend of Art. One city has had the happy idea of acquiring an old and beautiful house in a central street and calling it the Friends of Art Club. Here the acquisitions will be placed, and here will be the center of the social art activities of the city.

It may be interesting, by way of encouraging those towns which have not yet considered the movement, to print the card issued by Baltimore: "As a Friend of Art, I hereby declare my intention of contributing \$500 to become a founder, or annually \$50 or more to become a sustaining member, or \$10 annually to become a member. The money to be used for the purchase of works of art for the Baltimore Art Museum."

A sanguine Friend of Art has calculated that with half the effort employed at political elections a city of 500,000 inhabitants should be able to produce 10,000 Friends of Art, each paying \$10 annually.

The Italian Labor Outlook

WHEN the so-called metal workers' strike was at its height in Italy, last September, it was insisted in The Christian Science Monitor that, in spite of the sensational reports which were coming out of the country, the upheaval was due, almost entirely, to economic rather than political reasons. There was a brave show of red flags and red guards and much talk of revolution, but those who knew the Italian, and especially the Italian Socialist, attached little importance to the reports that the establishment of a Soviet republic was imminent. Subsequent events have shown that such a view of the matter was fully justified; but they have done more than this. They have shown that just because the Italian labor question is economic and not political it is curiously amenable to settlement. Thus, quite apart from the ambitious program of reform which Mr. Giolitti has pledged himself to carry through, many employers are showing themselves ready to meet their workmen more than halfway by evolving schemes for cooperation and partnership. It is too early yet to say how these schemes are going to work out, but the fact that they are being worked out, and that with little friction, is in itself a hopeful sign.

Within the last few weeks, an interesting sidelight has been thrown on the situation by facts revealed in regard to the early stages of the metal workers' strike. It now appears that the immediate cause of the out-

break was one of those great financial deals in the organizing of which high financiers frequently over-reach themselves. Two rival groups of manufacturers set out to secure control of the Banca Commerciale. The inevitable result was that the Banca Commerciale stock began to rise on the Milan Stock Exchange, and continued to rise until it reached extravagant figures. Widespread attention was called to the matter, and as millions of lire were seen daily to change hands, the Socialist and Labor press began to insist that if these millionaire capitalists were able to indulge in such reckless gambling it was due to the fact that they were receiving far too large a share of the profits of industry. This conviction, combining with many other grievances of longer standing, resulted in the strike, and the occupation of factories in Milan, Rome, and other centers by the workmen.

The rest of the story is well known, how the shortage of raw material, the failure of the engineers and other skilled mechanicians to join the movement, and the absence of efficient management gradually opened the eyes of the workmen to the fact that they could not make a success of their plans, and, in the end, brought about a settlement. This settlement was very far from leaving Italian Labor where it was before. The great spread of cooperative methods which has taken place during the past few months, and is still taking place, justifies the view that the Labor situation in Italy is really undergoing a revolution. Such a revolution is none the less actual because it is working out on evolutionary rather than revolutionary lines.

An Old Newspaper

MANY people find a fascination in old newspapers. They like to read that such and such a paper is the oldest in the country, or the first one published in such and such a city. And when a newspaper changes owners, it is always sure of finding interested readers for the scraps of its own history which it prints along with the announcement of the change. Thus when Mr. Frank A. Munsey's New York Herald, in announcing recently Mr. Munsey's purchase of the Baltimore American, referred to the American as "older than the Government of the United States itself," and as the "second oldest newspaper in America," many who saw the item found their thoughts turning back to the days when newspapers were far less common than they are today. But presumably none were misled into taking that statement to indicate that the American was the second newspaper established in the United States. Of course, there were many before it. The Baltimore American was first issued on August 20, 1773. Its founder was that William Goddard who was at the time editor of the Pennsylvania Chronicle of Philadelphia, and who, on the occasion of a visit to Baltimore, was urged to undertake a publication there. The Baltimore American was not specifically the paper which Goddard founded in Baltimore. His first issue there appeared under the title of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and continued under that title until another Philadelphian went to Baltimore and, purchasing the newspaper, changed its name to the Baltimore American and Commercial Intelligencer. Thus the name Baltimore American first served as the heading for the newspaper in 1795.

But William Goddard was already a newspaper man of demonstrated enterprise and ability, even before his experience with the Pennsylvania Chronicle. Apparently he had served as an editor in New York, and certainly he had newspaper experience in Providence, Rhode Island, where he established the Providence Gazette and Journal in 1762. Thence Goddard himself appears to have had some connection with at least three newspapers before he even thought of the one which eventually became the Baltimore American. And journalistic history brings up a number of newspaper titles which were antecedent to his Baltimore foundation. There was the New England group, of which the Boston News-Letter first appeared on April 24, 1704, and early found rivals in the Boston Gazette, initiated December 21, 1719, and the New England Courant, appearing on August 7, 1721. The first newspaper in the middle colonies, the American Mercury of Philadelphia, began publication on December 22, 1719. The Pennsylvania Gazette, with which Benjamin Franklin's name was associated, appeared on December 24, 1728. Ahead of Goddard in Maryland, William Parks who had been made public printer there, established the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, on September 19, 1727. But the Baltimore American gained its temporal precedence over newspapers now in existence and claims its title as the second oldest in America, for continuing issues without break from the day when Goddard first issued the Maryland Journal in 1773.

It would deserve special mention among American newspapers merely because that first issue of Goddard established once and for all the power of the daily press as an advertising medium. No less a personage than George Washington was the principal advertiser in that first number, and Washington's "copy" was placed and prepared by his good friend, Benjamin Franklin, perhaps one of the best advertisers the nation has ever known. Their "ad" set forth that Washington, having obtained patents for upwards of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha rivers, wished to lease sections of these lands, upon moderate terms, and would remit the rent for several years provided settlers cleared, fenced, and tilled it, laid down good grass for meadows, and set out at least fifty fruit trees. We have the word of James Melvin Lee, historian of American journalism, that this advertisement was "exceedingly profitable to Washington."

Of course, a journal so long active as the Baltimore American must have played its part in many interesting national developments. Perhaps not the least of these was that of the electrical telegraph in 1844. Professor Morse, the inventor, having secured the aid of the federal government in building an experimental line between the Baltimore railroad station and the Supreme Court in Washington, the Baltimore American early took advantage of the new means of securing information, and initiated the practice of printing brief summaries of the proceedings of Congress

under such headings as "By Morse Magnetic Telegraph" or, "We have the following telegraphic dispatch of congressional proceedings." While the nation as a whole was indeed languid in its adoption of Morse's wonderful invention, the Baltimore press was quick to recognize the value of it. Thus the Baltimore American helped to develop a system of news transmission without which newspapers of today would be hardly worthy of their name.

Editorial Notes

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW must be careful. He should remember that though it has been said that to be great is to be misunderstood, there may nevertheless be elements of mischief in the misunderstanding. Besides being London's deposed chief jester, he is likewise a Fabian, and the one tends to get mistaken for the other. It is the misunderstanding Pooh-Bah had to put up with. Thus when, as chief jester, he gayly announces that the next war will be between the United Kingdom and France, on the one side, and the United States and Germany, on the other, he finds the witticism treated by the Hearst papers as a serious political pronouncement by the Fabian, and all the time it was merely a cheap joke of a "merryman, moping num."

THE demand of the Roman freeman was for "Bread and the circus." That was more than twenty centuries ago, and today the descendants of Rome, in the Iberian peninsula, are still demanding "Bread and the circus." Of course, the bull ring is a very insignificant affair compared to the Colosseum or the great amphitheater at Verona, and they only massacre bulls there, not human beings. Still, it apparently must be classed with bread as a necessity. Thus the government, though increasing the taxes on luxuries, omits the bull ring like the baker's shop. The matador remains as ever the most popular figure in the country. The baker planks down his pesetas to see the matador do his killing, which is more than the matador would think of doing to see the baker bake.

WITHOUT encouraging alarmist thoughts, it is more and more evident that general belief now credits Japan with the intention of building up a vast empire on the continent of Asia. The assumption is that were she to achieve her alleged design she would become the most formidable power in the world. The alliance with Britain would then be to her no more than a scrap of paper, though the Chinese opponents of the alliance believe it is that already. If that is so, then the world is presumably confronted with exactly the same situation as obtained before the war, when a nation was out for world power; but though some among us interpreted the writing on the wall and called its meaning from the house-tops the rest only laughed or stuffed their ears. Will the world again be caught napping, or will it be prepared? Above all, will Britain continue to play the part of the cat's-paw for the Japanese chestnuts when she should be free to support China in her stand against Japanese aggressions? Let her see if there is anything in these allegations. And why should not the League of Nations perform its clear duty under the articles of the Covenant and call upon Japan to put her cards down on the table before things go any further?

THE Queen's loan of a doll's house to the London Museum is indeed an event to stir young imaginations and to spur young ambitions to acquire their own doll's house, whether by begging, buying, or best of all, building. The children will vie with their parents in the solution of the housing problem. The royal doll's house is the one furnished and used by the Queen herself as a child. It is a two-story house with six rooms: a kitchen and dining room, a boudoir and a writing room, and two bedrooms. There are portraits of the royal family on the walls, and the furniture and fittings amount to some hundreds of pieces. It bears now this solemn label: Doll's house with furniture, English, circa 1880, the property of Her Majesty the Queen, given to her by her mother, Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. Furnished with gifts and purchases during a period of several years. The furniture and fittings have been arranged by the Queen.

ARMOR being a romantic kind of thing, and belonging to the ages of romance, one expects it to have had adventures, but the suit which sold recently for £4600 has had an exceptionally checkered career. It is fifteenth century Gothic armor, and evidently belonged to the latter half of the century, as its helmet is a salade. Baron de Cosson is convinced that the suit was among the spoils taken by the Turks from the powers of Europe and kept in the ancient church of St. Irene, in Constantinople. When, in 1840, Sultan Abdul Medjid had the church cleared out, a quantity of armor was brought as ballast to Genoa and there sold. It was from a local Genoese collector that Robert Curzon, afterward Baron Zouche, bought this suit.

PROOF of the fact that it pays to play fairly in politics is afforded in the outcome of an attempt in Nebraska, by opponents of the limited suffrage law passed in 1917, to secure a referendum on the statute. It was asserted that in the hearing the "antis," who were confident of success, interposed a lengthy objection to each question asked by the other side, with the purpose of making the record costly to the suffragists. The Supreme Court decided the case in favor of the suffragists, and the "antis," who intervened on the side of the State, are called upon to pay between \$3000 and \$4000 for court costs, which their peculiar policy greatly increased.

"WILDCAT" motion picture companies annually swindle the public out of \$250,000,000, according to a report by the vigilance committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry in the United States. An investigation of seventy suspected companies showed that only three had any assets or earning capacity whatever. And this announcement caused hardly a stir amid a public which for weeks followed the sensational newspaper accounts of the acts of a financial "wizard." It would seem to be the method by which it is swindled that interests the public.